

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1918 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 82

LAST EDITION

## JAPAN ASKS ALLIES THEIR OPINION ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

Government at Tokyo, However,  
Has Not Gone So Far as  
Certain Messages Indicate—  
Treaty Obligations Observed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Japan's position is as stated in Thursday's cable to The Christian Science Monitor, and the messages published here from Washington go further than the facts of the case. Japan has not specifically proposed the steps referred to in the Washington message, including the proposal for joint military operations in Siberia, although she has made inquiries of the allied governments, through her Ambassadors, as to what they think of the Russian situation.

In authoritative Japanese quarters it is claimed that Japan has always observed her treaty obligations in the spirit and in the letter and will continue to do so.

## Japan May Get Free Hand Not Likely to Be Asked for Special Assurances, Is View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interest in the international situation seems centered in the question of Japan's proposed intervention in Siberia. The only definite facts obtainable are that the President has not reached a decision relating to this problem, and, further, no direct representations on the subject have been made by Japan to this Government. Whatever representations have been through the medium of allied representatives here. The disposition seems to be manifest to allow Japan to act in this emergency on precisely the same basis that would be expected from any other member of the alliance in similar circumstances.

Among the President's friends there is a conviction not only that Japan should be considered to be acting in good faith, but also that Tokyo has suddenly had presented to itself an opportunity to prove to the alliance its power and efficiency in meeting this emergency in Siberia single-handed, using its own resources and mustering its men in precisely the same way that the other members of the Entente are doing. Incidentally, those who are familiar with the propaganda conducted by Germany since the peace conference at Portsmouth create suspicion against Japan and Great Britain because of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, see that Japan now, by acting in Siberia, will have the opportunity to remove whatever suspicion the agents of Germany have succeeded in arousing in that as in all allied countries. It is felt that no government in the world has a keener appreciation of the extent to which this propaganda of suspicion has progressed than the Japanese Government itself. Furthermore, it is felt that if Japan should enter the war actively through the avenue now presented and stem the tide of German influence that seems to be sweeping from Russia to the East, she would be doing merely what any other member of the alliance would do single-handed if placed in a similar position.

Some of the President's friends feel there is no occasion for his making any decision in the proposition with respect to Japan's proposed action in Siberia, any more than there might be for him to decide upon what any other ally should do in a similar emergency. Nor do these friends feel that members of the Entente may with propriety discuss, or be under suspicion of wanting to discuss, their personal or individual interests in any enterprise or emergency they individually may be called upon to meet. It is simply a question of winning the war and defeating the enemy at every turn, whatever the occasion may be.

This view is taken to be a sufficient answer to the quibbling over technicalities of international law that has crept into the Far East situation. The expressed fear of invading a neutral country and the possible turning of the Bolshevik Government to the side of Germany, are attributed to a lack of understanding of the situation, for with Russia invaded and without a recognized government, the country would be considered "enemy territory," and as for the turning of the Bolsheviks to the side of Germany, it is considered difficult to see how that could be accomplished, inasmuch as the Bolshevik movement was created by Germany.

**War Industry Bills**  
TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—Bills authorizing the Minister of War to mobilize industry contributing to the prosecution of the war are to be introduced in the Diet, it was announced today.

**Germans and Japan**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Rheinische Volkszeitung, copies of which were received here today, characterizes Japanese intervention in the Far East as a pretext for "Japanization of Siberia."

**GERMAN SUMMER TIME**  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German summer time will extend, this year, from April 1 to Oct. 1.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

**British Advance in Palestine**  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Astride the westward road, leading from Jerusalem to Nablus, General Allenby's forces advanced a maximum depth northward of 3000 yards, on a 12-mile front on Saturday and Sunday, it was officially announced today. The enemy forces offered little opposition.

**Attacks in Flanders**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"English attacks in Flanders, made after violent artillery preparation, were repulsed," the German War Office announced today.

**American Troops Attacked**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Complete success in the attacks made upon the American troops along the French front is claimed in the German semi-official supplementary War Office report relating to the fighting from March 1 to 3.

The report says: "Northwest of Seicheprey our storm troops gained a complete success against the Americans. After a brief, strong preparatory fire our troops

(Continued on page two, column four)

## MR. HENDERSON ON PROHIBITION

**Calls Statement That It Would  
Have Caused Revolution in  
Britain a "Libel on Workers"**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NOTTINGHAM, England—Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., presiding at a meeting of the "Streets of Britain" movement, held at Nottingham recently, declared that if prohibition of the liquor traffic had been enforced it would have materially shortened the war. It was a libel on the workers to suggest that prohibition would have meant revolution, and he challenged those responsible for that opinion to have the courage of their assertions and test the opinion of the working classes on sound democratic lines. By that means it would probably be found there was greater unanimity amongst labor than was imagined.

If the Government had said it was necessary in order to win the war to adopt prohibition, and done it in the first three months of the conflict, it would have been unanimously agreed to. There might have been some grumbling that the matter had been done without consulting the people, but the grumbling would not have lasted long, and the United Kingdom would have had prohibition for the duration of the war. That this had not been done, Mr. Henderson added, was one of the greatest regrets of the war.

## AERONAUTS MUST HAVE LICENSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The licensing of all aeronauts was made compulsory in a presidential proclamation today for the protection of the military and naval forces and properties of the country. President Wilson said that the army and navy are "endangered in their operations by aircraft." Military and naval forces shall treat unlicensed aircraft as hostile or destroy them notwithstanding danger to human life. The proclamation is effective 30 days hence.

**NATIONAL ARMY APPOINTMENT**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated Lieut.-Col. Edward A. Kreger, judge advocate, to be brigadier-general in the national army, judge advocate-general's department.

## DAILY INDEX FOR MARCH 4, 1918

Art Tendencies in American Art	Page 16
Chicago Artists' Exhibit	
Collection of J. H. McFadden	
Some of the Collectors	
Sculpture of Gaston Lachaise	
Two Painters of New Mexico	
Boston Notes	13
Business and Finance	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations	
Produce Prices	
Dividends Declared	
Cotton Goods Prices Higher	
Weather Report	
U. S. Rubber Annual Report	
Short Term Note Quotations	
The Real Estate Market	
News of the Water Front	
Children's Page	Page 12
Editorials	Page 18
The Knees of the Gods	
Winning a Continent	
The Prairie Schooner	
Notes and Comments	
European War	
Japan Asks Allies What They Think	
Of Russia	
Japan's Hands May Be Free in Siberia	
Official War Reports	
Russo-German Peace	
Cosack's Leader Plans for Future	
A Rumanian Queen to Send Greeting to	
How Germans Ruled in Africa	
General News	
Canadian Women and Drink Question	
German-American Alliance Defended	
Mayor Peters' Tax Bill Opposed	
Passage of Water Power License Bill	
Urged	
Professor Harper Reviews Recent	
Events in Finland	
Clergymen to Aid in Farm Work	
The Callaux Affair—1	
Tributes Paid to Canada's Loyalty	
South Boston Strayway Operations	
Laf	
Boston City Employees to Pay Poll	
Taxes	
Splendid Exhibits at Auto Show	

## JAPANESE GUNBOAT FIRED ON IN YANGTZE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Reuter Shanghai message quotes the China press as stating that the British gunboats Woodcock and Kinsha went up the Yangtze to arrange with Southerners to cease firing on steamers.

The Japanese gunboat Fushima, preceding them, was heavily fired on above Sinti and the Woodcock and Kinsha, therefore, remained at Sinti and sent a party to negotiate, which was fired on and returned. The party reported an understanding impossible and said the upper Yangtze was hopelessly closed.

## BOSTON TAX RATE MEASURE OPPOSED

**Collection of Back Taxes  
Amounting to \$4,800,000  
Urged by Speakers at Hearing  
Before Legislative Committee**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Uncollected taxes amounting to \$4,800,000 proved an obstacle to Mayor Peters' plan for raising the Boston tax limit on a graded scale for the next three years, when the matter was discussed today at a public hearing before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The Mayor argued for his bill, claiming it was the only satisfactory solution of the municipal finances.

Gen. Francis Peabody, a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, thought the city should not burden the tax payers until these uncollected taxes have been paid in. General Peabody understood these outstanding taxes could not be used until next year at the earliest. He therefore proposed that the tax limit be increased not over \$1 per \$1000 for the current year and that the unpaid taxes be gone after and made available for next year.

Real estate interests were the chief opponents to the Mayor's bill. Further time was granted to enable the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Finance Commission to present their opposition. A further public hearing was requested by George F. Washburn for the exchange and by John R. Murphy for the commission.

Mr. Washburn claimed that he had been unable to procure necessary figures at City Hall to complete his argument, figures which the Mayor presented today. The Mayor told the committee that the city would not issue a single bond this year, because of general economies being effected.

He believed, notwithstanding the general instability due to the war, it was imperative to reconstruct many Boston streets at once. He said the streets are a disgrace and pointed significantly to figures showing that less and less money has been expended upon them in recent years. Under his bill the sum of \$1,541,598 would be made available for street work this year. Raising the assessments would not meet the situation, the Mayor stated.

## Boston Tax Measure

**Mayor Peters Tells Legislative Committee of Needs of City**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In his statement before the Metropolitan Affairs Committee of the Legislature today Mayor Peters said the present tax limit for the city of Boston is \$11.02 per \$1000 (Continued on page five, column two)

## GERMAN ALLIANCE IDEALS IN UNITED STATES DEFENDED

**Theodore Suto of New York, in  
Examination by Senate Com-  
mittee, Upholds German Kul-  
tur—Assails Dr. Hexamer**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore Suto of New York, a member of and counsel for the German-American National Alliance, appearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is conducting hearings on Senator King's bill, the purpose of which is to revoke the charter of the alliance, attempted to present the position of the alliance, and entered a vigorous defense of German Kultur, declaring that German Kultur and the culture of America should expand side by side. He made a lengthy explanation of "Kultur" for the benefit of the committee, and asserted that German ideals are misunderstood in this country.

Mr. Suto and Karl M. Scholz presented a long protest, objecting to the procedure of the hearings and questioning the jurisdiction of the committee. The chief officers of the alliance were present, having with them bulky documents intended to refute testimony previously offered by Gustavus Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, who had told the committee that the German-American alliance is "a potent agent of Pan-Germanism, fostered in our state in the United States by influences close to German officialdom."

Mr. Suto referred to Mr. Ohlinger as a "renegade." The alliance was unknown in Germany, he declared, when he made a visit to that country a year before the war.

Mr. Suto mentioned German intellectualism, "real Kultur," and then told the committee that he did not believe German Kultur to be thoroughly understood in this country.

Mr. Suto justified the alliance in fighting against the enactment of prohibition laws because "it is not outside of its charter to advocate what it believes would lead to further moderation—the drinking of beer and light wines."

Mr. Suto denied that the National Alliance had made any contributions to the brewers to be used in their fight against prohibition. He said that if state alliances had done so they had made the contributions in the face of objections from the parent organization.

"Do you think the purpose of the alliance is to try to influence national conventions?" he was asked. "If this was done in furtherance of party politics it is outside of the functions of the alliance," he replied.

Three speeches made by Dr. Hexamer, as president of the alliance, were declared by the witness to be contrary to the spirit of the alliance. The witness was questioned as to a number of citations from the Official Bulletin. These, he said, did not represent the aims of the alliance, which could be held responsible only for action taken in resolutions.

Mr. Suto declared that he knew that Emperor Wilhelm was not in sympathy with the Pan-Germanic societies.

This was the interpretation the witness gave of "Deutschland Uber Alles." "It does not mean over all nations or of the world. It simply means Germans are over all other countries in their devotion to their nation. It means all devotion to the German spirit."

Mr. Suto denied that the alliance had fostered a movement to fight for the passage of a law to prevent ships carrying munitions.

Max Schneider, president of the State Alliance of Florida, reported what had been done there in an American way. He told how the clubhouse in Jacksonville had been turned over to the Red Cross, and how he had sold \$11,000 of Liberty bonds to the members of the alliance, and obtained 36 Red Cross members.

## AUSTRIAN PROFESSOR ON ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Austrian Upper House on a vote of confidence in Count Czernin, professor Lammasch said the monarchy was certainly not obliged to defend pre-war constitutional conditions in Alsace-Lorraine, and if, as the signs indicated, peace were possible on condition that Alsace-Lorraine became an independent German Federal State there was no reason to continue the war.

Prince Schoenburg, leader of the Centre Party, to which Professor Lammasch belongs, said the majority of the party agreed with his speech, but protested against his interference in Germany's internal affairs.

## NO GRAIN EXPORT FOR LIQUOR MAKING

**Women's Conference in Ottawa  
Advocates Milling of Grain in  
Canada Until Liquor Laws  
Are Amended in Great Britain**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—One of the strongest resolutions passed at the conference at Ottawa, of representative Canadian women with the War Cabinet, which was brought to a close on Saturday was that relating to the use of grain for the manufacture of alcohol in the United Kingdom. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas the allied nations are facing imminent starvation and are looking to Canada for the source of supply, and whereas the people of Canada are making great sacrifices and are willing to make further sacrifices to supply this need, and, whereas, part of the grain which is being sent to Great Britain is being wasted in the production of spirituous beverages which are no benefit but very serious detriment to the cause of the allied nations, therefore be it resolved that this conference express its belief that to prevent this waste of foodstuffs, the milling of grain be done in Canada and only the manufactured article be exported to Great Britain until such time as remedial legislation prohibiting such destruction of foodstuffs be enacted in Great Britain."

In the course of an interview, some strong views were expressed by Mrs. Nellie McClung, one of Canada's foremost writers, who is known on the lecture platform throughout Canada and the United States. Speaking on the liquor traffic, she said: "The elimination of alcoholic beverages on an empire prohibition basis is one of the certain reforms which will evolve from this world-wide conflict. The liquor traffic is too expensive a proposition to be continued very much longer, and every department of public welfare is an argument against its further maintenance."

At the close of the conference the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, thanked the women for their attendance. Several resolutions were presented to the Government. The conference strongly approved of the Government's national registration scheme and the accompanying idea of the substitution of women in the place of men whenever and wherever possible. They also expressed appreciation of the Government's recognition of women's place in Canada, evidenced by the invitation to attend the conference and the appointment of a woman on the National Registration Board, this being the first occasion on which a woman had had a place on a government board.

On the question of the Government's policy on the drink question, the delegates expressed appreciation of the action of forbidding the manufacture and the importation of intoxicating liquor.

## SENATORS LODGE AND WEEKS GET SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Following an attempt to censure Senators Lodge and Weeks for alleged "disloyal and unpatriotic attitude toward the Administration at Washington," the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon voted its "entire confidence" in the two Massachusetts senators and its appreciation of their effort in support of the war against German aggression.

Representative Charles A. Winchester of Boston, Democrat, offered an order for censure. Speaker Cox thereupon left the rostrum and offered a substitute calling for a vote of confidence. This substitute was greeted with loud expressions of approval and was adopted on a roll-call vote 194 to 3.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S SECRET TREATIES

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, declared in the House of Commons today that President Wilson is kept fully informed regarding Great Britain's secret treaties.

## TEXAS RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment was passed in the State Senate today, 15 to 7. The Texas House passed the resolution on Feb. 23, by 71 to 29.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted to favor, 8.  
Number that have voted against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 40.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 28.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.

## PASSAGE OF WATER POWER BILL URGED

**Three United States Cabinet Offi-  
cers Unite in Recommending  
Measure as a War Conser-  
vation Aid and as Necessary**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to Chairman Sims of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston unite in supporting and urging the speedy passage of the Water Power Licensing Bill, which Congress has now been considering for more than a year. The secretaries declare it to be a conservation and a war measure. Mr. Sims said that the committee will begin hearings on the bill today, and that he is hopeful of reporting it to the House soon, where he predicts its prompt passage.

The argument advanced in the letter follows: "On account of the conditions now affecting the power industry and the need of maintaining our entire industrial machinery at its highest efficiency, a satisfactory solution of the water power problem is, in our judgment, one of the most important steps for the consideration of this Congress, and one which should receive attention at the earliest practicable date."

"The industrial expansion which has been necessary in order to produce the materials and equipment needed in the prosecution of the war has placed unprecedented demands upon the electric power industry, to such an extent in fact that the output of commercial central stations has increased more than 60 per cent since 1914. This increase has been greatest in the manufacturing sections of the East, where water power development is comparatively limited, and has been chiefly in the form of steam-generated power, because steam power can be developed more quickly and at less capital cost than water power. This increase in power output has taken place notwithstanding advances in cost of construction and of operation."

"While the form of bill which has been presented for your consideration is directly concerned with water power development only, an adequate solution of this problem will have a favorable and stabilizing effect upon the whole power industry. Probably no considerable increase in new water power development can be expected immediately, but legislation is urgently needed in order to put existing water power developments, which have been made under inadequate law, into a position of security which will enable them to make extensions and to meet maturing obligations upon favorable terms."

"There is also need of legislation in order that time may be given to prepare for the developments that must take place after the close of the war, if the United States is to maintain its proper place in world trade, or even to supply its domestic needs. A survey of our water power resources is needed, particularly with relation to specific districts and specific industries. The various establishments of the Federal Government, which have had to do with the administration of water power should be coordinated through a single agency, and, as far as practicable, all agencies, federal, state and private, should be brought into cooperation."

## GERMAN AERIAL ATTACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In the Diet, the Bavarian Minister of Interior declared that Germany did not begin the aerial attacks in this war, and when the enemy attacks cease Germany would also. With us, he said, it is mostly a question of reprisals against unjustified aerial attacks on open towns.

## BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO NEW DEMANDS IN GERMAN TREATY

**Sign First and Discuss Afterward,  
Is Method Adopted by Rus-  
sian Delegation at Brest-Lit-  
ovsk—Turks Get Territory**

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolshevik Government has accepted unconditionally and signed the peace treaty as drawn by Germany, although the original demands have been increased.

A message sent on Saturday from the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, which was addressed to the Premier, Mr. Lenin, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Trotsky, said:

"As we anticipated, deliberations on a treaty of peace are absolutely useless, and could only make things worse in comparison with the ultimatum of Feb. 21. They might even assume the character of leading to the presentation of another ultimatum. 'In view of this fact and in consequence of the Germans' refusal to cease military action until peace is signed, we have resolved to sign the treaty without discussing its contents and leave after we have attached our signatures. We therefore have requested a train, expecting to sign today, and leave afterward."

"The most serious feature of the new demands compared with those of Feb. 21 is the following: 'To detach the regions of Karaband, Kara and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of people to self-determination.'"

## Recent Events in Finland

**Professor Harper Advises Her  
People to Look Ahead**

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Finnish situation would seem to require action of some kind on the part of the United States. It is asked to recognize the recently declared independence of Finland. Also there is the question of releasing a large quantity of grain which Finland has purchased in the United States.

This Finnish problem has been touched on in previous articles, but it would be well to review the recent course of events in Finland. Under the old régime, and before the war, Finland was treated shamefully. Americans have had the situation presented to them by many able champions of the Finnish cause and the American public sympathized with suffering Finland. Then came the war, and Finland was involved, as a part of the Russian Empire. Finns have not had to serve in the Russian armies; they were exempted some years ago, though many Finns expressed discontent with this policy, by which they were taxed in lieu of military service. With the outbreak of hostilities Russian troops were rushed to Finland, to reinforce the garrisons always stationed there; for Helsinki and Viborg, both in Finland, formed integral parts of the defense system of Petrograd.

The Finns as a whole accepted the situation created by the war. They showed loyalty to Russia when they did any shouting those first months. In any case, they did nothing that could be criticized from the Russian standpoint. And it was most important for Russia and her allies that things should go well in Finland, for through Finland ran the quickest line of communication between Russia and the west.

But during that first year of the war the Russian Government seemed to do everything it could to break the unity that characterized the "spirit" of Russia. Finland suffered particularly from this stupidity. A more tactless measure than the publication of a "program" with regard to Finland in December of 1914 could hardly be imagined, and the Russian administrative authorities used the "state of war" in Finland to apply this governmental program. Then it was that Finns began to "escape" from Finland, many going to Germany and forming volunteer Finnish regiments; and Finns began to carry on an active anti-Russian campaign in the countries of the Allies and among the neutrals.

In Russia the Progressive leaders protested against the Government's policy toward Finland. When the Progressive Bloc of the Duma drew up its demands in the autumn of 1915, one of the first paragraphs touched on Finland. It was only a "program," and there was no force behind it at the time, yet Finns would see absolutely no promise in this expression. When one suggested that this program indicated clearly that a more liberal Russia would emerge from the war, and that this Russia would give justice to Finland, the Finns were a shrug. Some said quite frankly that they wanted to have nothing to do with anything Russian. "We are anti-Russian, and would be pro-Hot-tentot rather than pro-Russian." And many became, in fact, pro-German. One hoped that this was the attitude of a small minority. And one did excuse much from the Finns, even from those who showed contempt for the Russian people, as well as the Russian



Government, for Finland had indeed received severe treatment at the hands of official Russia. Of course the Finnish seaport towns were accessible to the Germans, who controlled the Gulf of Bothnia. One suspected that contraband trade was going on. Its volume was probably not large, but one wondered how carefully these possible "entrances" were being guarded, for German intrigue had found many channels into Russia under the old regime.

Then came the Revolution. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to decree the restitution of Finland's Constitution and convene the Diet. Now the Diet was elected before the Revolution when Finns saw little hope ahead; and because of the indifference of many, the Socialists controlled the Diet, though they probably were a minority in the country. Russian "revolutionary democracy," the Councils of Workmen and Soldier Deputies proclaimed the "right of self-determination of peoples." The Finnish Diet acted without waiting for a reelection, or a Russian Constituent and passed a measure which really represented independence and separation. The Bolsheviks of Russia supported these Bolsheviks in Finland. The constructive groups in Finland did nothing, and even said nothing. The liberals and moderate Socialists of Russia urged the Finns to use their influence toward an amicable settlement between the two peoples. One should perhaps in all fairness suggest that the moderate elements in Finland were possibly unable to act, for the Finnish Bolsheviks had won over to their side the Russian troops garrisoned in Finland, and thus had physical force on their side; but if they could not act, the non-socialists could have at least expressed their disapproval, but they seemed rather to countenance and even welcome what was developing.

Finland was now serving more and more as the "hiding place" of Germans, and the Finnish Bolsheviks were demoralizing the Russian soldiers, and these soldiers in turn the whole country, and all the while all Finns were making it as difficult as possible for the new Russia, showing clearly that they distrusted the Russian people, where it was thought they distrusted only the old Russian autocratic Government. And when the Finns did look to any group in Russia, it was to the Bolsheviks of Russia. As a result, there developed in Russia a sharp resentment toward Finland.

The Finns played "bad politics" last summer. Often one was reminded of the "legendary" answer given by Tzar Alexander III, to the Minister who presented a program for the forcible Russification of Finland. The Tzar is supposed to have exclaimed: "Good heavens, man, leave the surly devil alone." And one thought to see some reason for the fact that the most brutal excesses of the revolution took place in Finland. Of course, in the case of Finland, one had another "sin of the old regime," and one of the heaviest.

In the meantime Finland did not receive the grain which Russia promised to send to her. So she cut off the milk and butter on which Petrograd depended to a large extent, and the exchange value of the rouble went down. Finland did not have to feed the soldiers in Finland; Russia did that faithfully. Finland was paying out nothing on the war; in fact, she was making money out of her. And she was not guarding her seaports carefully.

When the Bolsheviks started their revolution in Petrograd, they called in their forces from Finland to assist. Then the non-socialists of Finland acted, but for complete independence. Mr. Lenin later would not accept their action as a "true expression of the will" of the Finnish people. He sent reinforcements to the Finnish Bolsheviks. The White Guard gave battle, and they represented law and order. When the Finnish volunteer regiments came rushing back from Germany, one understood and accepted their return. But what about the Germans whom they brought with them? One Finn naively expressed the hope that the Germans would land in Finland, restore order, and then leave.

Now the Finns seem to be inviting the Germans to come in. To what end? If Finland opens her doors to the Germans Petrograd is at their mercy. Or is Finland to be neutral? If this war does bring a reduction of armaments then the question of Finland can be solved to the more complete satisfaction of both sides. But one must constantly recall that the Finnish frontier is less than 30 miles from Petrograd. The United States are for the "self-determination of peoples," but not for the disintegration of Russia. They have always championed the rights of the Finns. They wish to know just what that people have in mind now. The Finns have called the Miklukoffs and the Kerenkys "imperialists" because the latter insisted that the question of Finnish independence be decided only by the Russian Constituent acting in conjunction with a truly representative Finnish body. Perhaps the Germans who have landed in Finland these last days, with the Finns, have come on simply to assist the Finns to "determine their own destiny," just as they "assisted" the Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, is that also the method in mind when Austrian and German regiments join with the "representatives" of the Ukraine, to march to Kiev?

Finns have suffered at the hands of the Russian Government and at the hands of the Russian Bolsheviks, but they would do well to look to the future. The Russian people are not yet a thing of the past. And the Russian people this last summer were bitterly disappointed when they saw the way Finland was taking advantage of them.

**Sir George Buchanan on Russia**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Speaking at the dinner of the United Russian Societies Association, Sir

George Buchanan, referring to the concluding months of 1916, said that he told the Tzar that the army and people were one and that he must make a choice between two paths, one leading to victory and the other to revolution and disaster.

The Tzar chose the path of reaction and revolution followed. He disbelieved the widely circulated report that the Emperor, on the eve of his abdication, contemplated a separate peace with Germany. He was no traitor and would never have betrayed the allied cause.

Sir George declared that from the outset the Provisional Government was overshadowed by the Soviets. The Bolshevik Government was internationalist rather than Russian and in order to found a universal Socialist State, and to form a brotherhood for the maintenance of peace, they had sacrificed many of Russia's most vital interests. What ever sympathy might be felt for the Bolshevik ideas, their methods had been so disastrous to the whole country that they were unlikely to command themselves to the British democracy. Instead of a democratic peace, based on self-determination, Russia was apparently on the point of accepting a peace determined by German militarism.

Sir George condemned any view of leaving Russia severely alone and said that the Allies must prepare beforehand to act when the right moment comes.

## Germans to Enter Finland

Berlin Informs Sweden That Troops Will Use Aland Islands

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Germany is sending troops to Finland. A dispatch to the Aftonbladet from Wisby reports a strong German squadron, comprising cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and transports, sighted passing Gotland steering straight north, apparently heading for the Aland Islands. The action is in response to a request of the Finnish Government to suppress the revolution there, according to an official statement issued here.

The American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, understands that the Swedish Government has been informed that the Germans intend to debark their troops on the Aland Islands, apparently as a midway station. The Minister summoned the allied ministers to a conference for a discussion of the necessary measures that should be taken to prevent citizens of the Allied countries from falling into German hands. The political situation created by the German action also was taken up.

No Americans are likely to come through Finland after today, but there are a large number of French in Petrograd and also some British.

The Aland Islands consist of an archipelago of 39 inhabited islands, and a great number of rocks and islets, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, forming part of Finland. The population, which is about 24,000, is mostly Swedish. These islands were taken from Sweden by Russia in 1809. The principal island has a population of about 12,000.

## Treaty Includes All Central Powers

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, filed on Saturday, said that at the peace negotiations with Russia, Herr von Rosenberg, assistant to the German Foreign Secretary, as chairman, proposed that a common treaty should be concluded between the four belligerent allies and Russia while economic contacts and legal questions should be dealt with partly in appendices to the main treaty and partly in supplementary treaties for each separate allied power.

The head of the Russian delegation expressed agreement with this plan. The chairman handed the Russian chairman the draft of the main political treaty drawn up jointly by the "Central Powers" and gave a detailed explanation of the individual treaty stipulations.

The drafts for the economic and legal agreements, with a corresponding explanation, were likewise communicated.

## Pro-Germanism in Russia

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolshevik news agency prints a statement accusing the Octoberists and Rightists in Pekoff of trying to organize a government willing to sign peace with Germany, stipulating that Germany shall give military aid against the Soviet authorities, in return for which the reactionaries offered to organize White Guard battalions to be sent to reinforce the German Emperor's troops in the struggle against France and Great Britain.

"These traitors," says the statement, "aim at restoring the old order of things and the people everywhere must wage pitiless war against them."

## Germany Objected to Mr. Trotsky

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to reports emanating from Poland, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, did not return to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk because Germany objected to his continuance as a Russian delegate. It is stated that Mr. Trotsky's resignation is expected.

## Blowing Up of Bridges Rumored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a rumor forwarded to the State Department today by Chairman Stevens, the American Railway Commission to Russia, now at Yokohama, the Russians are blowing up bridges on the Siberian Railway near Chica.

## Kaiser's Message to Chancellor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"The German sword, wielded by our great army leaders, has brought peace in Russia," the Kaiser wired Count von Hertling, according to dispatches received here today.

"We feel deep gratitude to God, who

has been with us. The pious deeds of my army and the tenacious perseverance of my people are sources of special satisfaction. German blood and German kultur have been saved. I wish to express my warmest thanks for your faithful, strong cooperation, and great work."

## German Solution for Poland

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Leipziger Volkszeitung reproduces from a Warsaw paper the conditions for the solution of the Polish question, formulated by the German Government during the Austro-German negotiations last November. Germany state property, while the Polish state took over 10 milliard marks worth of German war debt and Poland's northwestern frontier was defined as the Narw line, with the exception of Modlin, which with Czesochowa, Bendzin and Olskusz was to be incorporated in Germany.

## Russian Call to Arms

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—Revolutionary Socialists of the Left repudiate the new treaty and have issued a call to arms for the defense of the capital.

## New German Line

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The latest Russian development gives Germany a line running from Narva on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles from Petrograd, through Pskov, Polotsk, southeast of Dvinsk, down the middle Dnieper to Kiev. The line runs, in fact, almost due south from Narva to Kiev, bending westward in the south, to include Homel, Kiev is now in the hands of the Saxons.

The Austrians are pressing forward in South Russia. Other takings by the Austro-Germans are 65,000 prisoners, some thousands guns, and much other materiel. German aeroplanes have raided Petrograd.

## Berlin Announces Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official Berlin message announces that peace between Germany and Russia was signed at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening and the German high command reports that military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

## Rumania Consents

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Rumanian Government, a Berlin communiqué states, has agreed to negotiate for an armistice and peace on the basis of the Central Powers' conditions.

## Trans-Siberian Railway Control

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Information in authoritative circles indicates that The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau understands that the Bolsheviks control the trans-Siberian railway, almost to Vladivostok.

## General Groener's Appointment

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—General Groener, former chief of the German War Bureau, is to supervise the collection of raw materials and foodstuffs in Ukraine.

## German Troops Go to Finland

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German troops are being sent into Finland at the request of the Finnish Government, according to dispatches reaching the Swedish Legation here today. The extent of the troop movement is not known. German intervention in Finland is regarded as a police measure only by the legation. It is thought that the mere policing of Finland by the Germans would not cause Sweden to raise any objection. There is, however, a large force of Swedish troops on the Aland Islands, it is said.

## NAMES PUBLISHED IN FRENCH EXPOSE

PARIS, France (Monday)—The arrest of the actress, Sumey Depsy, who played a minor rôle at Sarah Bernhardt's Theater, on charges of maintaining relations with the enemy, has caused the names of her alleged accomplices to be published. One of them, an Austrian named Rosenberg, who was prominent on the Paris Bourse, and whose Paris bank is under sequestration, fled to Switzerland at the opening of hostilities. He organized a bank and information bureau at Zürich, in association with another Austrian named Bettelheim, according to the Matin. The newspaper says that Mathias Erzbacher, a member of the German Reichstag, had a large account with the firm, and drew heavily on it to carry on a propaganda in Switzerland.

Another of the accused, Louis Bordier of Paris, formerly director of the Casino at Lugano, was followed into Switzerland by French detectives to the doors of Rosenberg's establishment in Zürich, the Matin declares.

Maurice Tremblais, a bank employee and a representative of Rosenberg before the war, also was traced to Zürich, according to the Petit Parisien, and is said to have made mysterious trips along the French coast in an automobile.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Daylight saving has gone into effect in Portugal and the Azores Islands, it is announced by the Commercial Cable Company. Legal time was advanced one hour on March 1, to continue until Sept. 30.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

here penetrated the enemy's position to a depth of 500 meters. They rapidly broke the American resistance, returning with 12 prisoners and two machine guns.

"The losses of the Americans were extraordinarily high in the brief preparatory bombardment."

## East African Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The prisoners captured by the British forces in February total 312, including 16 officers, also 20 machine guns and one flamethrower.

In East Africa, a British column from Lake Nyasa dispersed the main enemy rear guard on Feb. 22, capturing a large quantity of foodstuffs and some equipment.

## British Aerial Activities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Despite the strong wind and some rain on March 1, the British aeroplanes cooperated with the artillery by carrying out some reconnaissances, besides dropping 200 bombs. Two hostile machines were brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire and two were driven down out of control. One British machine is missing.

## Western Front Active

LONDON, England (Monday)—British forces conducted several successful raids on a wide front last night, in continuation of the increasing activity in that theater, Sir Douglas Haig reported today. In several instances the attacking parties found the German trenches deserted.

Australian troops entered the German trenches at Warneton, after killing at least 50 of the enemy," the report said. "They destroyed dugouts and took 11 prisoners and one machine gun. The Australian troops also conducted successful raids in the neighborhood of Gapaard and south of Hollebeke, taking prisoners and a machine gun.

"North of Passchendaele, Middlesex troops captured several prisoners.

"South of St. Quentin, we repulsed an enemy attack and took a few prisoners.

"Our casualties everywhere were light. At several points our troops entered the German lines, only to find the garrisons withdrawn.

"Shortly before dawn the enemy artillery displayed considerable activity near Lens."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads as follows:

Western front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Southwest of Lombarde, we captured a number of Belgian prisoners. Eastern theater, front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Operations initiated after the lapse of the armistice treaty have led to great successes. Troops under General Count Kirchbach have hastened in their victorious march through Livonia and Estonia to the support of the oppressed inhabitants. They were accompanied by detachments of troops from the Baltic Islands, which were advancing across frozen Mohn Sound, and also by Estonian regiments.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads:

In Estonia and Livonia our operations are taking their course. General von Linsingen is following up the enemy troops who were defeated near Ryesita. We captured Gomel.

Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, has been liberated by Ukrainian and Saxon troops.

The activity of the fighting was revived in a few sectors in the evening. We brought in prisoners as a result of raids near Hollebeke and south of St. Quentin.

At many points we made successful raids. East of Rheims, Hessian troops forced their way into Ft. Pompelle, which had been destroyed. Northwest of Prosnies, Rhineland and Westphalian troops penetrated far into the enemy positions. Sections of trenches southeast of Tature which had remained in enemy hands since the fighting of February were cleared by Baden and Thuringian troops.

On the west bank of the Meuse, Rhinish companies stormed the enemy trenches south of Hancour. After having carried out their raid, our troops returned to the positions, whence they departed, with more than 400 prisoners and a large number of captured machine guns.

The trenches taken southeast of Tature were held in the face of a French counter-attack.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office on Sunday issued the following statement: We carried out a successful raid last night against the enemy trenches southeast of Armentieres. Hostile raids were repulsed before reaching our lines northwest of St. Quentin and east of Arleux en Gohelle.

A third party of the enemy attempted to raid our trenches in the neighborhood of Pontu but was met by our patrols and suffered considerable casualties in hand-to-hand fighting. We captured a few prisoners in these various encounters.

The enemy artillery was active yesterday evening against our position west of Lens.

In the neighborhood of Rheims and in Champagne the enemy artillery displayed only feeble activity during Saturday. Our troops have completely reestablished their lines at La Pompe.

The German attack directed against this point on Friday night was carried out by two battalions.

Sunday—The British War Office on Saturday issued the following statement: Norfolk troops carried out a success-

ful raid last night south of Armentieres. They killed or took prisoner a number of the enemy troops. Prisoners also were brought in by our patrols in the neighborhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle.

Raids were attempted by the enemy forces during the night at several points. Two hostile raiding parties succeeded in entering our lines in the St. Quentin sector. A few of our men are missing.

In a third raid attempted by the enemy forces in the neighborhood of Hargreave, a few of their troops also succeeded in reaching our trenches, where they were all killed or captured.

After a heavy bombardment, carried out early this morning on a wide front from Neuve Chapelle northward, a strong hostile raiding party attacked and entered Portuguese front trenches in this area. The enemy forces were promptly ejected by an immediate counter-attack, which completely restored the situation.

Other hostile raids in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and south of Houthulst Forest also were repulsed with loss to the enemy forces. We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun.

The statement issued on Saturday night says:

In the course of last night the enemy raiding parties displayed great activity along the British front. In addition to the six raids reported in this morning's communiqué, other attempts were made by the enemy troops during the night against our positions east of Polygon Wood.

In these attacks the enemy troops were driven off by rifle and machine-gun fire; we secured a few prisoners. In other raids attempted by them, the enemy troops were repulsed, in certain cases after sharp fighting, and, in addition to a number of prisoners left in our hands, suffered considerable losses.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

The military battle reported on Friday at several points on the French front from the Chemin des Dames to the Meuse continued all night with marked intensity, accompanied by lively infantry actions, in the course of which the French troops retained their advantage.

Enemy raids on small French posts southeast of Barisis and south of Juvincourt, were repulsed.

The aggressive enemy action manifested itself notably in the region northwest and southwest of Rheims until the end of the day. German troops attempted to debouch from the salient of Neufchateau. The French fire, directed with precision, disorganized the attack. Portions of German detachments which succeeded in penetrating French advanced positions were driven out by French counter-attacks. At the same time, 5:40 p. m., enemy detachments attempted to approach the French lines before La Pompelle, but under the French fire were forced to return precipitately to the trenches they had left.

After this first repulse the enemy forces launched a new and more violent attack in the same region. In spite of their repeated efforts they were unable to reach the fort of La Pompelle. A few enemy elements only succeeded in gaining a foothold north of a small fort situated to the west of the fort. At the same time an enemy attack more to the east, south of La Bretonnerie, obtained no result.

In the Champagne, the enemy forces attacked the French line at two points without obtaining the slightest success. Near Carillet, an attack delivered on a front of 800 meters found the French trenches evacuated by orders. Energetically returning to the trenches, French troops drove back the enemy forces and reestablished the French position.

Two enemy raids in Lorraine, and in the Vosges, south of Fave, were completely checked.

## WOMAN'S CLUB FOR SEAMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Sailors Haven, Charlestown, who favors organizing an American Woman's Club for Seamen, announced today that a meeting was to be held with that end in view at the Sailor's Haven this afternoon. The movement is one result of the increased interest in maritime affairs since the United States entered the war, and is expected to spread to all the important seaports.

## MEDICI ARCHIVES QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Medici archives question was again before the court on Saturday when the Italian Government amended its claim contending that 400 documents were acts of state and, therefore, the property of the King of Italy. The Italian Government did not enforce the claim while the documents remained in Italy in their owner's hands, but did intervene when such

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office on Sunday made public the following statement:

Heavy snowfalls in the mountains along the Italian front have prevented military activity since Saturday afternoon.

In Podolia, the Austro-Hungarian advance troops occupied Zmerinka after a short engagement. When Godek was captured a corps of Siberian troops surrendered. An infantry detachment also was captured.

Sunday—The official Austrian statement issued on Saturday reads as follows:

An Italian advance west of the Brenita failed.

In response to repeated appeals by the Government and the population, which have been especially pressing during the last few days, General von Boehm-Ermolli's troops on Friday entered Podolia for friendly intervention. They have reached the line of Novo Sileca-Chotin and Kamenets-Podolsky. Detachments, advancing along the railroads and important roads, have been instructed to reestablish order in the regions through which they pass and to protect commercial routes needed for importation.

So far about 10,000 Russians have laid down their arms, and considerable quantities of ammunition, with carts and rolling stock, have been secured.

## GERMAN POLICY IN RUSSIA ATTACKED

Independent Socialist in Reichstag Describes the Policy as "Infamous"—Pole Protests

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Government's war policy in Russia was assailed in the Reichstag in the course of Friday's debate by Herr Vogtherr, an Independent Socialist. "The German ultimatum is not calculated to create conditions of peace and friendship with Russia," Herr Vogtherr said. "In the case of the Ukraine peace, Germany and Austria already are quarrelling over the booty."

"This war we now are waging on defenseless Russia serves only the propertied classes of the disputed territory. In Lithuania we have made no moral conquests. The Lithuanians long to be back in Russia."

"We are not allowed to know the truth. The Fatherland Party is pursuing a bloodthirsty propaganda against foreign countries. We are sold body and soul to the military caste. We are pursuing an infamous war policy."

At this point the Vice-President called the speaker to order, but he insisted on continuing his speech.

"High wages in the munitions industry," Herr Vogtherr went on, "are corrupt wages for the purpose of keeping workmen in good temper in the interest of carrying on the war."

"The Imperial Chancellor has food sent to him from Bavaria, thereby infringing the law."

After another interruption, the deputy accused an admiral and a commandant at Swinemünde of appropriating confiscated foodstuffs, adding:

"We must abolish the whole of this Michaelis-Capell management. The Dittmann case ought to give the Reichstag cause for reflection. A general who runs wild can, by arresting obnoxious representatives of the people, decimate the Reichstag."

The Polish deputy, von Trampzinski, said that Poland was being treated worse than an enemy country. Herr Lewald replied that the Germans had done "an immense amount of work in behalf of Kultur in Poland," in the way of school administration, and so forth. He admitted, however, that "the hearts of the people there are with Russia."

Germany's national debt has risen to nearly 124,000,000,000 marks, the Reichstag was informed by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, former Vice-Chancellor.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—A Boston University patriotic rally will be held Friday evening, March 8, at 7:45, in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The topic of the evening will be "What Boston University is Doing in the War." All departments of the university will be represented by the speakers: President Murfin, Mrs. Percy Bolster, Prof. N. A. Kent, Dean Albers, Dean Lord, Dean Birney, Dr. A. W. Rowe, Mrs. Samuel Waxman, Prof. L. C. Newell, Cadet-Colonel Collins and Prof. J. B. Coit. There will be music by the Glee Clubs, with Katherine Melley-MacCormack, soloist, and Minnie Stratton-Watson, accompanist.

## WOMAN'S CLUB FOR SEAMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Sailors Haven, Charlestown, who favors organizing an American Woman's Club for Seamen, announced today that a meeting was to be held with that end in view at the Sailor's Haven this afternoon. The movement is one result of the increased interest in maritime affairs since the United States entered the war, and is expected to spread to all the important seaports.

## MEDICI ARCHIVES QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Medici archives question was again before the court on Saturday when the Italian Government amended its claim contending that 400 documents were acts of state and, therefore, the property of the King of Italy. The Italian Government did not enforce the claim while the documents remained in Italy in their owner's hands, but did intervene when such

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office on Sunday made public the following statement:

Heavy snowfalls in the mountains along the Italian front have prevented military activity since Saturday afternoon.

In Podolia, the Austro-Hungarian advance troops occupied Zmerinka after a short engagement. When Godek was captured a corps of Siberian troops surrendered. An infantry detachment also was captured.

Sunday—The official Austrian statement issued on Saturday reads as follows:

An Italian advance west of the Brenita failed.

In response to repeated appeals by the Government and the population, which have been especially pressing during the last few days, General von Boehm-Ermolli's troops on Friday entered Podolia for friendly intervention. They have reached the line of Novo Sileca-Chotin and Kamenets-Podolsky. Detachments, advancing along the railroads and important roads, have been instructed to reestablish order in the regions through which they pass and to protect commercial routes needed for importation.

So far about 10,000 Russians have laid down their arms, and considerable quantities of ammunition, with carts and rolling stock, have been secured.

documents were removed from Italy, or when their owners attempted to sell them. The defendants withdrew their offer to give so many documents to the Italian Government if left free to dispose of others.

## CHILDREN TO DESIGN POSTERS FOR DRIVE

BOSTON, Mass.—Posters designed by school children of the United States are to be used as a factor in the war-savings stamps campaign. An exhibition of the work done by school children of Massachusetts is to be held in Boston at the Massachusetts Normal Art School at the end of the campaign. Similar exhibitions will be held in other states.

The posters are to be based on the following themes: Manufacture and labor as necessities of the army and navy for making cannon, machine guns and motorcycles; 2—Thrift as exemplified in the use of substitutes for meat, sugar and other war necessities, and in reducing the use of printing presses, electric light and other utilities, so that fuel may be saved for war uses; 3—War-savings societies. Twenty million school children saving 25 cents a week would contribute enough to feed an army of 1,000,000 men.

## MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS' LETTER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England—A letter of peculiar interest to Scotsmen was recently bought privately on the eve of its being put up to public auction in London. The missive was written from Fotheringay in 1587 by the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots, to her brother-in-law King Charles IX of France, on the eve of her execution. Through the prompt and public-spirited action of Commander Leverton Harris, M. P., this letter, which has a unique, if melancholy, historic interest, has been preserved for the Scottish nation. Hearing accidentally that the letter was to be put up for sale the following day Commander Harris on his own initiative bought the letter by private bargain. Many prominent and wealthy Scotsmen, and others, have since come readily forward to aid Commander Harris in meeting the cost of this historic letter. It is expected it will be deposited in Edinburgh, in the museum which it is proposed shall form part of the Scottish War Memorial.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND



## "THE OTHER SIDE" OF CAILLAUX AFFAIR

Socialists, Not by Any Means Convinced of Guilt of Former French Premier, Seek More Light on the Subject

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—What is the other side of the question? Is there any other side? Does not the case appear overwhelming? Nevertheless, . . . These were comments and inquiries after the first excitement of the Caillaux arrest was over and the Republic settled down grimly to the idea that it had to deal thoroughly and well with what is in most respects the ugliest business in its history. After the first day or two, there was comparatively little comment in the newspapers, and even in the cafes and elsewhere it was evident that the people were growing tired of a very exhausting subject. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that it would be well for France and all concerned when this sad business came to an end. But "the other side" came to be the most interesting point of discussion after the first excitement.

The preliminary impression formed when the story came out about the now famous coffee-fort at Florence, and likewise the adventures of M. Caillaux in South America is that the former Premier of the Government of the French Republic had been most incredibly stupid, that is, even in his own interests, assuming that his machinations were what they are alleged to be. Surely, said Parisians, this former Premier of the Council, this man of finance, this person who was strong enough to adventure upon the most desperate international business requiring the very maximum of knowledge, skill and confidence, could not be so stupid. Some further reflections brought a proportion of these Parisians to the conclusion that M. Joseph Caillaux, indeed, little as they loved him, could not have been so foolish, and therefore there must be another side to the story, and this began to be voiced.

The French newspapers in their first comments were reasonably fair. The libel law in France, which differs so much in various countries, does not prevent a liberal amount of easy comment on a pending trial. The conviction seemed general that in some degree M. Caillaux was certainly guilty, and that the Republic was committed to a most disagreeable business which it would need to face with great courage. That was the dominant note; people were thinking more of the Republic than of the man in the Sante prison. Nevertheless there was this tendency to assume the guilt of the man. After the first day or two, however, comment was for the most part abandoned, and developments were left to speak for themselves. Only in one place was "the other side," the Caillaux side, of the case presented and urged. The Socialists who had constituted themselves in a large measure the defenders of Caillaux, and who were even then engaged in printing tens of thousands of copies of his speech in his defense in the Chamber for circulation through the whole of France, naturally felt that they were plunged into a desperate difficulty by the new revelations. There was little time for meetings and careful consideration. The party decided at once to maintain its old attitude, but with caution, and to become, so far as possible, a kind of public cross-examiner. Hence it at once revealed itself in the Chamber as the defender.

The first point to be seized upon was clearly the legality of the proceedings by which the strong box in Florence had been opened. It was agreed that M. Gruet's question upon this subject might be discussed at another time, but then M. Lafont got up to ask what measures the Government intended to take in order to insure that respect for the laws of the people should be shown by military justice for the benefit of all the accused. M. Clemenceau simply answered characteristically that the Government was at the disposal of the Chamber. Then he added, "But I don't very well understand the sense of the interpellation." "All the more reason for discussing it at once," interjected M. Renaudel, springing to his point. M. Ernest Lafont declared that he demanded respect for the law in the matter of the investigations that were being made in foreign countries, and he wished for the Premier's views upon the matter. There was much hesitation; then M. Lafont returned to the tribune and began a long argument on the legality of the proceedings at Florence, the main point being that M. Caillaux or his representative should have had the privilege of being present. The judge in the case, said M. Lafont, had violated both French and Italian law. There are, he said, "legal guarantees for the accused. If it is desired to maintain the public confidence, respect for these guarantees is essential. Let there be no more impulsive assertions of authority, no more false patriotism, but respect for the law."

The Undersecretary of State for Justice answered, although there were loud calls from the Left that M. Clemenceau should respond; appeals which the Premier, according to his custom, ignored. M. Ignace simply stated that a commission of inquiry had been sent to the Italian Government and it was only the judicial authorities of the country who could intervene. The laws of the country had been complied with. How could what had taken place be illegal? It was impossible. This, however, did not satisfy M. Lafont, who rose to say that it was the president of the Council and not M. Ignace whom he had wished to question. M. Clemenceau here called out that he accepted full

responsibility for all that M. Ignace said. M. Lafont pressed his point, and at that dramatic moment it seemed that the Socialists might gain an advantage. He maintained that the articles of the French and Italian Code of Instruction had been violated. He asked if it was maintained that the formal articles of the criminal Code of Instruction had been respected when the accused was neither present nor represented at a search directed against him of things belonging to him? "I remark the silence of the representative of the Government," he exclaimed "and that silence sufficiently indicates your embarrassment. Respect for the text means not a moral respect but observance of the written provisions. Have you and your military judge observed the provisions of the French and Italian criminal codes, which are in agreement on the point upon which I am speaking. Have you done that?" M. Ignace did not reply at once and Citizen Renaudel jumped to the attack. "They cannot answer," he exclaimed. "This is the second mistake made by M. Ignace, and there will be a third." M. Alexandre Varenne said, "Let us wait for his answer now." M. Ignace then remarked that he had replied and had nothing more to say.

M. Varenne now made a very direct and personal appeal to M. Clemenceau, saying tactfully and cleverly that it would not do for it to appear that the Chamber was making light of the forms of justice or having little regard for the respect of individual liberty in the country. In another affair he said the President of the Council had had the honor of conducting an admirable campaign. It must not seem as if he had forgotten all that. He asked for a clear answer; otherwise something would have to be done. This reference to the Dreyfus affair drew M. Clemenceau at last. He said he would only answer M. Varenne in the same way that M. Ignace had answered M. Lafont. The latter had asked whether the French Government was responsible for the manner in which the French law had been applied in Italy. They were responsible for the manner in which French justice was administered on their own territory. They had sent a commission of inquiry to Italy and could not have acted otherwise. The Italian Government was an honorable government in which they had complete confidence as they had in the Italian magistracy. And, in effect, to take an impossible case, it was shown that the law had not been properly applied, the French Government could not be responsible for it. There was a characteristic flash in the last remark, and shouts of astonishment rose on the extreme Left, with applause from the Center and Right. That was all.

In commenting upon the first efforts of defense in the ultimate phase of the Caillaux affair, the Figaro says that it is a very serious moment for a party when it takes upon itself the rôle of defending to the utmost a man accused of traffic with the enemy, especially when this party flatters itself to the extent of continually demanding a more energetic conduct of the war. However the Socialists know it.

L'Humanité, the official Socialist organ, now proceeds slowly and cautiously to frame the case of "the other side." At the outset it spoke of the secrecy which it said was manifested on so many points, the vagueness, and the mystery. M. Pierre Renaudel then went forth vigorously and with many italics to the attack in the organ which he edits. "So," said he, "it is on the Luxemburg-Bernstorff documents that Captain Bouchardon has determined upon the arrest of M. Caillaux. The texts had disappeared." The Journal said "the fact revealed by the cablegram from the Argentine seemed to demand prompt measures. The rapporteur of the third council of war, a wise and prudent lawyer, did not wish to make known the facts which had been communicated to him, and that was why he had made use of the order for arrest. Very well! But what text had Captain Bouchardon seen? The German text of the dispatches? The American text? The French text? Because we are now worried with at least two texts. I say at least two because L'Homme Libre founded by G. Clemenceau—has added its little mutilation to the truncated text that the Radio agency circulated, whilst the Havas agency made a résumé in which it was concluded that the negotiations of M. Caillaux with the German agents were established.

"The Government for twenty-five days has refused openly to assume its responsibilities. It casts upon the foreign press, the duty of instructing France. Doubtless it thinks that its responsibility is thus safer and that it is protected. But during this period, the French have been obliged to ask themselves on what texts they have to base their ideas. I know nothing so prodigiously comic in a drama so tragic. And if the judge instructs—who, the other day cast part of his responsibility on the Government—has found conscientiously and reasonably, that the American items are enough for a conviction I think a little more is added to the amazement experienced on the morning of the Ignace-Scherdlin-Dubail réquisitoire, as on the morning of the opening of the safe with the two millions. Another proof appears. La Croix informs us that that stupid Caillaux said, 'The German people will not rest until their Kaiser triumphantly enters Paris. Exactly, triumphantly! Because a simple entry—example—would not be enough for him. And that really is a final proof! But let us cease to make light of this matter. Were we right to ask for the publication of the documents? The strange thing is that we who are accused of wishing to save M. Caillaux at any cost, even if he is guilty, it is we who demand with might and main the proofs which should overwhelm him.

"For me, I feel that if they proved that there were 2,000,000 in the strong box of Florence; if they proved that

M. Caillaux sent Bolo to America to get hold of the German millions; if they proved that he and his friends had lied about their fortune, their travels, and their missions, that would indeed prove to be treason. Yes, but if that is not proved, what then? Friend of Bolo? Yes, but was not M. Poincaré a friend of Bolo and the friend of people who were themselves friends of Bolo who are not arrested nor inconvenienced although they have fingered his money? Friend of Almereda? Doubtless, but when shall we get to the very end of this Duval, who, with the nationalism of M. Dausset, furnished the police with reports and dallied by the side of the old Herlé. One thing after another was abandoned after the sensation of the latest revelations. Then we demand that these latest relations should be exact. We ask, first, for the publication of the Foreign Office dispatches announced by M. Clemenceau to the commission of eleven, secondly for an inventory of the exact sums, title deeds, and jewels found in the strong box at Florence; thirdly, for the publication of the documents which compose what according to the Petit Parisien of January 15, Captain Bouchardon calls the plans of disorganization found at Florence; fourthly, for the inventory of the exact description of the other documents found at Florence; fifthly, it is necessary that the Government should also give us under its responsibility the exact texts of the dispatches described as American, and with regard to which the Matin emphasizes the fact that the State Department has only consented to publish them by agreement with the French Government, as if the responsibility for bringing them forth devolved upon the latter. Is that saving Caillaux?

"I say again, if he is guilty would it not reduce the uncertainty for France if proofs were demanded; the real proof and not the one which consists in establishing beyond doubt that Caillaux has not had any dealings with German agents and that he has blamed the methods of the Wilhelmstrasse and the German atrocities.

"Everybody is asked for light. The Temps yesterday said quite properly that 'our people wish to see clearly as regards the Caillaux affair.' Come, M. Clemenceau, do not be infatuated with silence. Let the national dossier have all documents of a definite character. Do not keep the witnesses and the documents which might lead to new paths of deduction for a secret examination. Do not allow the faint tales to spread all over the world nor an unscrupulous press to accumulate such stupidities." So wrote Renaudel.

It is held to be clearly the game of the Socialists, not honestly convinced by any means of the guilt of Caillaux, distrusting M. Clemenceau, and feeling that after all political machinations have more to do with this affair than anything else, despite all the strong boxes in the world and all the German dispatches, to imply—as they doubtless honestly believe—that the case is being camouflaged, that there are mysteries and secrets, and that the whole of the affair should be brought out into the daylight. . . . Anyhow, M. Clemenceau is now hearing much of his own fearless valor in the days of the Dreyfus affair!

## SCHEME FOR A SIX HOURS' WORKING DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, England—At a luncheon given recently to Birmingham business men at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, by the directors of the Birmingham Gazette, Lord Leverhulme put forward the scheme of a six hours' working day, with higher pay and increased production.

Sufficient thought had not, he said, been given to the man behind the machine. The number of working hours and the rate of wages were of secondary importance compared with intelligence and concentration upon the problem in hand. He did not believe for a moment that labor was the source of all wealth. Labor could only produce when intelligently directed. Labor, he added, was apt to forget the great fact that it was not only the producer of commodities but the great consumer, and any policy which advocated restriction of output could only reflect on the consumer. There was, however, no reason why capital and labor should remain in opposed camps, and it would be better for both when whatever differences existed were composed.

Lord Leverhulme then proposed that evidence should be obtained by experiment, since it was not possible on such a large question to adopt a plan on a given morning as a consequence of the passing of an act of Parliament. Workmen should be taken into their confidence and asked to solve the problem of the institution of a six hours' working day, each in his own department. This scheme included increased production at a lower cost, and with wages not less than for eight hours, or if feasible higher. If various heads of departments were approached by employers in this way he believed that valuable proposals would be made. When the war was over, they would have many problems to solve, and the position of the nation for many years to come would depend upon the way it approached and dealt with them. They would be in arrears for four years in renewals of plant, machinery, and the various other mechanical utilities in their factories. They were more than four years behind in their ships. Stocks were depleted throughout the United Kingdom. So were the stocks for export. They could not, immediately the war was over, get increased machinery to make up that shortage. But they would be able to get a larger number of men by means of returned soldiers and the liberation of others from munition factories and other works. The four points they must keep steadily in view were increased production, higher wages, shorter hours, and lower cost.

## TRIBUTES PAID TO CANADA'S LOYALTY

Speakers in London at Gathering in Honor of Sir Edward Kemp Praise Dominion's Effort—Sir Edward's Tribute to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—High tributes were paid to Canada's loyalty and devotion to the allied cause at a luncheon at Prince's Restaurant, given by the Canada Club in honor of Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, was in the chair, and amongst the distinguished guests were: Lord Derby, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Desborough, Sir E. Morris, Sir Alfred Keogh, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. Andrew Fisher and Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M. P.

Lord Derby, in proposing the toast to Sir Edward Kemp, said that Canada had, to its great credit, by its latest action in adopting conscription, said to the motherland, "We are with you to the end." The end had not yet come, and was not in sight, but there was one thing which would hearten the British nation and have the opposite effect upon the enemy, namely, that Canada had taken this great and bold step, and that they could rely upon those splendid divisions which she had given remaining until victory was gained and peace signed. Canada had shown her confidence in Sir Edward Kemp by sending him to represent that great Dominion as the Minister responsible for the Canadian forces in England. It was a difficult task that had been intrusted to him, and the only way in which he could perform it satisfactorily was for him to be supported. If they could not give a minister that support they should kick him out of office at the earliest possible moment.

In replying to the toast, Sir Edward Kemp said that much as he would like to speak on such matters as Canadian progress, the inter-imperial commerce, and immigration, these questions, important as they might be, must wait because they were overshadowed by the supreme issue of the war. But when peace was proclaimed Great Britain and the overseas dominions would have to deal with those and many other important problems that would be left to them as a heritage of the war. In considering what form of constitutional relation should be established between the nations of the Empire after peace was restored, they should remember that in that time of a great world-war the existing ties had been a strong and enduring bond of friendship.

But although he was proud of what Canada and the other dominions had done in the war, he could never forget what the United Kingdom had done. Before the war, no one would have believed that it was possible of accomplishment. No one would have believed that it would have been possible for that country to have maintained the forces and carried on the campaigns which she had done in so many different theaters of war, and at the same time lent the support she had to her allies and maintained her supremacy on the seas. He would say to the British people: "Be patient, and display the same fortitude you have shown from the beginning until victory is won." As far as his own country was concerned, he could assure them that Canada was not wearied of the war. Although she had suffered something like 125,000 casualties, Canada was sending another 100,000 men to support the men at the front. As a member of one of the Dominion governments, he would ask only one thing from the public, and that was that their critics should be sure of their facts before they started criticizing. He then referred to a trip he had taken lately to France where he had met men of all ranks in the Canadian forces, and nowhere among them had he found any evidence of pessimism. On the contrary, he had found everywhere the greatest confidence prevailing, and nowhere were they afraid of their ability to hold back the Hun. The Canadians were confident that the Hun would never break through the Canadian lines, and he believed that the same sense of confidence and confidence of other forces that were holding the western front. It had been his privilege to be received by Sir Douglas Haig, and after talking with the Canadians, he was able to say in all frankness that they were proud of being under the command of such a distinguished soldier.

Mr. Walter Long, in proposing the toast of the chairman, referred to the work of the War Office, with which he had come in close contact in his capacity as colonial secretary, and paid a high tribute to the way in which it had adapted itself to its great task. He also expressed warm appreciation of the dominions who, in spite of the fact that their output of wool, wheat, meat and other products had been held up in tens of thousands of tons because of the lack of shipping, resulting in great financial loss, had borne their share of the common burden cheerfully. They had realized that the policy adopted was the only possible policy as far as they were concerned.

In response to calls for a speech, Mr. Churchill said that it was a wonderful thing that men had come in their thousands and tens of thousands from the remotest parts of their dominions to the defense of the Empire. The path before them would be trodden by the British Empire and its allies to the end. If they felt the pressure and effort of the struggle, their enemies were feeling it more, and every soldier knew that the moment one felt the effort and the exertion of the conflict was the moment when one more resolute step, one more vehement effort, would give the triumph they desired.

## LETTERS

Defending Congressman Fuller To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a morning's paper I note the report of an attack on Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, by a member from Texas, because Mr. Fuller has refused to serve longer as a member of one of the useless committees of the House of Representatives, or be a party to the extravagance and wastefulness that such committees involve. Those of us who have known Mr. Fuller as a big and remarkably efficient business man note with amusement the charge that he is a "nobody."

Any business man who has observed the work of Congress or followed the results of its proceedings knows the essential truth of Mr. Fuller's charges that the methods of Congress might be vastly improved. I believe Mr. Fuller has raised an issue in which every business man ought to support him. Can we "kick" about our income tax, or any other tax, unless we are willing to help a business man introduce business methods and business economies in our Congress?

I appeal to the business men of Massachusetts to get behind Mr. Fuller on the issue he has raised as our Representative.

(Signed) CHARLES M. COX.  
Boston, Feb. 28, 1918.

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Dies was cheered and applauded as he referred to Mr. Fuller as a "nobody," and termed the House of Representatives the most intelligent and conscientious legislative body in the world. That's right, put Fuller down. Congressman! Prove that you are the most dignified and hardworking body in the world by "interrupting, catcalls, hoots, jeers, applause, cheers and cries of all sorts." Don't let a "wealthy business man from Massachusetts" disturb you in two hours of this kind of public business. Prove that Mr. Fuller is a "nobody" whom hardly any of his fellow members have ever seen" by putting up to bail him that great public man, that world-renowned statesman, Martin Dies (Dem.), Beaumont.

Mr. Dies could not possibly give more point to the criticism of our friend and neighbor, Congressman Fuller, who is as well known in Texas as Mr. Dies is in New England, than by making himself the center for an expenditure of two hours of that precious time for which the nation pays about \$30,000 per day's actual session!

Why does not Mr. Dies know Mr. Fuller, and why does not Mr. Fuller know Mr. Dies? Because the system of the House of Representatives gives no proper opportunity for men to be known, either in committee work or in debate; because the rules permit a scandalous waste of time and energy; because new members of Congress have to stand in the background, the theory being that there are no genuine statesmen in the House except those who have been re-elected a sufficient number of times to bring them well up in the list of committees.

On May 24, 1917, Mr. Park, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, shared unconsciously in the attack which Mr. Fuller has since made on the House of Representatives by presenting as a privileged resolution the proposition that if committees on expenditures "each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month." Mr. Sanford of New York made himself a partner in Mr. Fuller's infamy by saying to the House, "I understand that the majority of these committees never meet, never perform any function whatever, and probably will not for a long time to come." Anyone who will take the pains to look up a file of that valuable periodical, The Searchlight on Congress, can read for himself the long list of "speechless speeches," can discover that on Jan. 26, 1917, the House passed a \$38,000,000 River and Harbor Bill, and the next day wasted most of the day wrangling over parliamentary matters.

Nobody who has any knowledge of Congress doubts for a moment that it contains a large number of earnest, patriotic, public-spirited men, who are capable of great public service; but everybody in Washington (except Mr. Dies) is aware that the House of Representatives does the business in a clumsy, wasteful, confused way, through which a very few men, who have come to the chairmanship of important committees, control and direct the business. Mr. Dies may be one of those able men who is so anxious under that his only opportunity for distinction is in slamming a fellow member who ventures to question the sacred House of Congress. We, in Massachusetts, know that Mr. Fuller is a man of ability, who has tried to galvanize the House of which he is a member into some conception of its lack of attention to the duties which it is sworn and paid to perform.

(Signed) ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.  
Boston, March 1, 1918.

## INQUIRY INTO ITALIAN RETREAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—The announcement that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the military disaster of last autumn, which led to the retreat on the line of the Piave, usually known now as the disaster of Caporetto, has been received with general satisfaction. The need for such inquiry was felt from the first, but the Prime Minister considered that a short delay was advisable. The Chamber and the Senate, it is understood, both expressed a wish, during the recent secret session, that such a committee

should be appointed. The Committee will consist of seven members, and its president will be General Canova, who is both a general and a senator, and so, it is felt, is particularly well suited to preside over a committee which has a political as well as a military character. He had a wide experience of military matters.

Two more members of the committee are also members of the Senate. One of them, Vice-Admiral Cannevaro, commanded the international forces at Candia with great success. He has, in the past, served both as Minister for the Marine and for Foreign Affairs. The third senator on the committee, Senator Bensa, has, as well as the two deputies who are to serve, given many proofs of his patriotism. He is a citizen of Genoa and teaches civil law in the university of that city, and has the reputation of being one of the most learned jurists in Italy. The two deputies who are to serve on the committee are SS. Stoppati and Raimondo. Signor Stoppati is professor of law and criminal procedure at the University of Bologna, and he is in politics a member of the Liberal group of the Right.

The law is the profession of Signor Raimondo, who represents San Remo in the Chamber, and although he has not long been in Parliament, he has already established a reputation for himself. The other two members of the committee are General Ragni, a native of Turin, who distinguished himself in the Libyan war and is very popular in the army. Signor Tommasi is a distinguished lawyer and magistrate. He is especially learned in legal matters as applied to military affairs and was General Military Advocate in connection with the Supreme Tribunal for War and the Marine.

The Tribune, in a leading article on the constitution of the committee of inquiry, says that the high character of the men composing it should be the guarantee of the way in which the committee will accomplish its task, and that it seems superfluous to express the hope, which is also a conviction, that its researches will be carried out with the unflinching courage of truth and justice stepping at no imputation of individual responsibility, however highly placed the persons concerned may be, or of collective responsibility, however vast may be its scope.

## TRAINING SHIP WARSPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Splendid discipline was preserved by the officers and boys of the Warspite training ship, lying off Greenhithe, when a fire broke out on board which ultimately destroyed her; no casualties occurred. Prompt obedience was given to every order, the boys and their officers working at the pumps till the order was given to leave. The officers of the training ships Arcturion and Worcester gave their assistance, and accommodation was found on the Worcester for the officers and boys of the Warspite. The boys were subsequently sent home until arrangements for continuing their training could be made. The Warspite has been used by the Marine Society for more than 40 years for training boys for the navy and the mercantile marine. She was the oldest training ship in England. Originally H. M. S. Waterloo and carrying 120 guns, she was later cut down, her guns were reduced to 80, and her name changed to the Conqueror and she was given to the Marine Society to replace a training ship named the Warspite which had been destroyed by fire.

**RAILWAY TRANSPORT DIRECTOR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Ministry of Food announces that Mr. George J. Gibson, traffic manager of the Manchester, Sheffield and Nottinghamshire section of the Great Central Railway, has been appointed director of railway transport, Ministry of Food. Prior to Mr. Gibson's appointment with the Great Central Railway, 14 years ago, he held various positions on the London & South Western Railway, and for some months last year he was acting superintendent of the Great Central Railway during the absence of Major Clow, the superintendent of the line who went to France on special duty.

## PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Etc.

Established and Progressive

Justy's  
STYLE SHOP

## HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE

98 MILK ST. BOSTON

THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS

AND LOWEST RATES WITH

EXPERT AND CAREFUL ADJUSTMENT

Tel. 1468, 1469, 1467, 1468, 1469, 4123 Main

ALL THE COMFORTS

Facilities and conveniences of home so far as

departing stores are concerned, are afforded

visitors to Tucson by the store of

ALBERT STEINFELD & CO

TUCSON, ARIZONA

DIE STAMPED STATIONERY

For Office and Home Use

ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS

Latest Styles and Sizes. Samples upon request.

57-61 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

## CLERGYMEN TO AID IN WORK ON FARMS

Announcement Is Made in South Dakota That 1000 Will Volunteer to Assist in Busiest Season in Any Manner Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—In the course of a meeting held at Yankton it was announced by the Rev. Mr. Thurston of that city that a movement has been inaugurated in South Dakota by which not less than 1000 of the clergymen of the State will pledge themselves to devote some time during the summer to assisting the farmers of their sections of the State in whatever manner will aid the farmers most. This action is being taken in view of the fact that the shortage of farm labor in South Dakota has become acute.

It was further stated by the Rev. Mr. Thurston that a government representative has been secured at Canton, S. D., for the purpose of directing the work of assisting the farmers in planting and sowing and raising of farm products. The speaker pointed out that in Yankton and every other city and town in the State there are few people who have not enough vacant ground that can be devoted to gardens and planted with proper foodstuffs that would provide them and possibly their neighbors with all the garden truck needed during the entire year.

If this is done, it was pointed out, it will not be necessary to draw upon the farmer for his products to so large an extent, and there will be vast additional quantities of foodstuffs in the aggregate which can be shipped to the allies of the United States in Europe and also be used for feeding our own armies.

The speaker cautioned those intending to put in gardens not to raise anything that could not be preserved, and to use particular care that nothing should go to waste; that everything that they raise be preserved or stored in such a manner as to keep during the winter and spring months, for if too much of one kind of garden stuff is planted it cannot be eaten, and the ground space which this has taken up accordingly will have been wasted.

In many sections of the State steps already have been taken to provide prizes for those who raise the largest and best gardens, some of these prizes being cash, and others being in the form of cups and medals. Through the work now being done by those urging wholesale gardening in South Dakota during the coming summer, it is confidently expected the foodstuffs supplies of the State will be increased to a considerable extent. The volunteering of 1000 or more of the clergymen of the State for farm work during the critical periods of the crop-growing season also is expected to accomplish much in increasing the foodstuffs production in South Dakota this year.

**Toasty Tasty Toasterettes**

Satisfy the Appetite Please the Palate

You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the better you like them.

Your Grocer Sells Them  
Johnson Educator Food Co.  
Educator Building, Boston

**Morises**

The Preferred Chocolates

Chicago, U.S.A.

**THE SILENT PARTNER OF ARCHITECTURE**

"Good OAK FURNITURE is more nearly 'top-proof' than any other equally fine cabinet-wood." AMERICAN OAK UPFES. ASSN. answers all letters. Address 1408, 14 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

**FOR TABLE USE**

**CREAM OF NUT**

OLEOMARGARINE  
FRIEDMAN MFG. CO., CHICAGO  
If you don't like it, have him get it for you.

**Bixby & Lillie**

Groceries and Queensware

Choicest Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in Season.

PALO ALTO, CAL.

**HONOLULU**

SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA  
Regular Sailings from Honolulu, B. C., by the  
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the  
CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE  
For full information apply Can. Pacific Agt.,  
322 Washington St., Boston, or to General  
Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.



## STRANDWAY WORK CONTINUES TO LAG

South Boston Improvement Operations, to Cost About \$1,000,000 When Completed, Practically at Standstill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Work on the Strandway, South Boston, the improvement which is to cost the people of Boston about \$1,000,000 when completed, has been for some time at a standstill and has been for some time at a standstill and has been for some time at a standstill. A day or so past an inspection of Strandway operations revealed one small dredge inactive, from the pipes of which the escaping steam indicated that the machinery was being kept in condition. Two men or boys were digging clams but whether they were employed in some capacity on the Strandway operations was not learned. The pipes leading from the dredge to the shore appeared to be disconnected. The pay roll of the city of Boston for Strandway operations is something more than \$300 a week. It is declared that the city must retain its employees until operations resume and that these men are engaged on other work.

The large dredges which were formerly at work on the Strandway Old Harbor excavation are said to be employed at Squantum on federal government work. When they can be returned to the work for the city is not known. Meantime the \$100 a day forfeiture clause in the contract looms large.

When Mayor Curley succeeded in persuading the City Council to vote to appropriate the money for the Strandway improvement which he had promised as a campaign pledge in 1913, the actual work of construction of the new beach and park was transferred from the park and recreation department to the public works department. Here, instead of the work being placed under the sewer and water division, it was placed under the bridge and ferry division of which John E. Carty is engineer in charge. The bridge and ferry division has had the general oversight of the Strandway operations which include extending the sewer system far out into the bay at a cost of nearly \$200,000. Mayor Curley appointed Mr. Carty division engineer on Jan. 24, 1916. It is said that he is now being proposed to Mayor Peters as available for appointment to the commission of the Department of Public Works.

The engineer in charge of actual operations on the Strandway when there are operations is Leo Bayles Reilly, who has two assistant engineers employed in Strandway work, two instrument men, one draughtsman, three rodmen and four inspectors. There had been 17 inspectors on salary for Strandway duty until the Civil Service Commission recently compelled the discharge of several.

When active operations will be resumed on the Strandway work, which is not half completed, will depend on weather conditions, it is stated at City Hall.

## COSSACK LEADER'S PLANS FOR FUTURE

General Korniloff Makes Public His Intentions—How He Escaped From Bykov Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The special correspondent of Le Matin at Stockholm states that the representative of the Outro Rossi has discovered and had a long conversation with General Korniloff. Fearing that this interesting information would not reach the outer world in good time the Outro Rossi courteously sent its correspondent's information to Le Matin at Stockholm. "Korniloff," he declares, has never been where it was believed. He has never led the troops known as the Korniloff reserves. At the present time he is far from the front. He is of the opinion that the time to act has not come, but he has not lost hope. He is working. Korniloff will soon be heard of, but in his own time. At present he wishes to remain unnoticed. I discovered him in an almost desert portion of Southwest Russia, with barely 10 men. My first question was naturally, 'How is it that you are believed to be in Kharov?' 'My Cossacks of Tekhine are probably there,' he answered, 'but I left them a long time ago. I have a much vaster task before me than to engage in skirmishes with the Red Guards.' I then asked Korniloff to tell me how he escaped from Bykov.

"There were," he said, "five generals imprisoned there, Romanovsky, Ioskowsky, Denikine, Markoff and myself. During the first days of December Markoff managed to escape under the guise of a chauffeur. Romanovsky escaped disguised as a woman, Ioskowsky and Denikine went in the uniforms of junior officers. I remained alone. But on Dec. 4 all the guards had been chosen from the Polish division. I thought to myself, those men will not betray Korniloff, and I went just as I was in my general's uniform and jumped into the saddle. The sentinels presented arms and cheered me as I passed them. Outside of the town—an inconceivable mistake on the part of the authorities who had imprisoned me—my faithful regiment of Cossacks from Tekhine was encamped and I ordered them to follow me. Without hesitation they all of them mounted and obeyed. Before leaving I wrote this telegram to Doukhonine—I was not aware that at that very moment they were killing him: 'I warn you that I am leaving Bykov and that I am going to the Don to undertake there, as a simple soldier, a fight to the finish against the traitors to my country.' Then we flew for our lives. In two days we covered 120 kilometers and found ourselves in the Province of Tchernigov. By day the towns and villages came to meet me. But the nights were terrible. We were tracked by the Bolsheviks who had sent by rail regiments to capture us. I had no map of these regions and it was with difficulty that I could find my bearings. The country was marshy and the ice gave beneath our horses' feet. At night time in the woods we could hear the bark of the machine guns. 'On one occasion nine of my men fell and the Bolsheviks may have announced a victory, but the fact is that we did not even know from what direction the shots came. We kept away from the railway, for everywhere armored trains had been sent against me. One night, my Cossacks, all of them Muhammadans, were seized with panic. They surrounded me and crossing their arms, besought that we should surrender to the Bolsheviks. I said to them: 'Very well, children, you can surrender, but before you do, kill your chief. Shoot me.' When I had said that to them in their strange idiom, they wept and begged my pardon, striking their foreheads on the ground. And for a whole week more we continued our wanderings. But we were being hemmed in, and I decided to separate myself from my men. To reach the Don I took the costume of a peasant and entrained at a small station. I got into a goods carriage and some goodnatured Bolsheviks took care of me, seeing in me a tired old peasant. So that when Lenin was announcing the march of Korniloff on Kharov I passed myself off as a peasant refugee from the invaded provinces, and shared the soup of Bolshevik soldiers. Now I am safe. But I am not the impetuous Korniloff of former days. My sufferings have told on me, but my resolve remains the same. Here, far removed from all, in this little hut, I never cease working and I can tell you that on the day when I say, 'Forward,' I shall be met by a powerful response."

## SOCIALIST IDEA OF SELF-DETERMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The grounds on which the German Socialist Majority bases its demand for the application of the rule of national self-determination to the territories along Germany's eastern frontier, and its view of the territorial problem in that direction in general, seems to be set forth sufficiently plainly in the Vorwärts.

There is certainly no difference of opinion in the party, this passage reads, concerning the fundamental idea that we must secure a permanent peace with Russia, and that beside this aim everything else appears subsidiary; further, that the population of the occupied provinces must retain the fullest freedom of decision. The problem appears in a new light if one takes into consideration the fact that the question of future "association" ("Anlehnung") will not have to be first decided by the impending plebiscite. The decision is taken first of all is on the fundamental question as to whether these peoples will remain with Russia, or separate themselves from her. In the event of separation they will acquire the freedom to conclude treaties on either side, in which connection it is to be noted that treaties are two-sided affairs, and that their conclusion therefore depends on the assent of two parties. The position is not that we have to conclude that treaty which a newly formed state organism proposes to conclude with us, but that it rests with us to examine whether the closer treaty relations desired correspond with well-understood German interests. In this matter the Reichstag must, of course, have a voice.

Moreover, it will be a question not only of the relations of the newly-created organisms with Germany, but also of their relations with one another (Lithuania, Courland, Poland), as well as of the relations of a part of them (Poland?) to Austria-Hungary; and finally also of our own future relations with Austria-Hungary. In the background of all this stands the vasty important question of our own permanent relations with Russia. Concerning this whole mass of questions, clarity and agreement by no means reign. We must recall that the so-called "Austro-Polish solution" was unanimously rejected in the German press from Right to Left, and that it was no less sharply criticized by the Vorwärts than by the Kreuzzeitung, which wrote on Nov. 8 last that if this solution came into effect London would be befooled. We must further recall that this solution met with decided opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath, and that not so very long ago it was described in authoritative German quarters also as highly dubious. The public therefore has at least a right to ask to be informed whether this Austro-Polish solution is being steered for, and if not to what extent the solution aimed at differs from it. In no case is the position such that the diplomats of the Central Powers only need the assent of Russia in order to carry through their not entirely clear plans. To that end they also need the support of public opinion in their own country, and the assent of the people's representatives who are not willing to permit themselves to be confronted with faits accomplis and with nothing further left for them to do than to say Yes and Amen. In these circumstances the demand made by the Social Democratic Party for the speediest possible convocation of the Reichstag needs no further defense.

## REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—According to an official communication the German revolution in Costa Rica led by Fernandez Guelli has been completely suppressed.

## TANTE LOTJE

As far as I know—children do not concern themselves much about relationships—she was nobody's "real" aunt, yet everybody in The Hague called her Tante Lotje. It was a little more than anything else, and she wore it much in the same way that Nelson wore his three stars on his admiral's frock, a butt for sharpshooters, "but," said he, when the expediency of the thing was pointed out to him, "in honor I gained them, in honor I will wear them." And so, because everybody knew she was their aunt, not in the blood but in a deeper and greater sense, young and old



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tante Lotje by the window

poured into her patient ears the story of their joys and perplexities, and always she had sympathy and sound advice to spare.

She lived in a part of the town where it was not fashionable to live, in a quiet, brick-paved street, hemmed in on both sides by rows of small brick houses of desperate, uniform and eminently respectable ugliness. That ugliness, in those days, troubled us not at all; indeed we were quite unaware of it. How could a street, a house where Tante Lotje lived, be anything but beautiful? Only in the midst of summer perhaps, did we wonder vaguely how anyone could prefer to stay in that city street, where all day long the sun beat down upon pavements and housefronts, without the interference of one greening branch, when out there, beyond the city, there were shady woods and cool streams. It does not occur to children that these things, and others, are not at all ways to be had for the wish of them.

In what high spirits we used to arrive before that prim front door, with its stone steps scrubbed spotlessly clean, flanked on either side by a brightly polished brass bell knob and a letterbox. Then, when the bell had resounded within, we waited for the heavy tread of Keetje, the old and faithful factotum, who had lived with Tante Lotje for 50 years and whose rugged and jovial good sense matched her rugged and jovial person. The next moment Keetje's sturdy and voluminous figure was called upon to bear the onslaught of many stormy demonstrations of good will, and her gruff but kindly bass formed the foundation for the shrill chorus of the youngsters, whom she advised in terms not equivocal against the practice of "tracking dirt into the house."

The odor of that house, shall we ever forget it! Discreet, but how insidious, how unlike that of any other house in the world. Made up mostly of cleanliness, and of the pungent smell of cedar chests, of the pleasant stuffiness of old leather bindings, of linen closets, stocked with snow-white piles of sheets and towels, of peaches and pears glowing in a pretty basket on the sideboard, and of the delicious vapors of fresh bread, seeking to join the symphony from the basement kitchen, below.

"Now, you young scamps," admonished Keetje in a deep grumble that masked inadequately her delight in the small visitors and the festiveness they brought with them, "behave yourselves, and less noise, for Tante Lotje."

That was enough. Tante Lotje's was an adroit but stern rule, and with elaborate efforts at decorum we trooped up the narrow stairway to the sunny sitting room above.

There she sat in her favorite armchair by the window, mending, probably, or preparing some surprise for us with her deft scissors. There never was any self-consciousness in the greetings. She treated us as children like to be treated, with dignity and as equals. She never had need to resort to the painful struggles of less fortunately endowed grown-ups, struggles that children are so quick to detect, at trying to assume, for the time being, a child's mental attitude. It's a curious thing, but now that I try to recollect, I feel certain that she smiled but seldom. She was grave, perhaps that is why children understood her so well, for children, too, are grave; their little pursuits and ambitions, their games even, are very serious matters, indeed, to them. Her hair had never become gray, but had just faded to an uncertain color. It was parted in the middle and arranged on her forehead "en bandeaux," as the fashion had been styled by the fine ladies of the Second Empire. Her cheeks were rosy and covered with fine down, like a peach. She had quick, brown eyes, which were known to snap vigorously on occasion. As to her dress, I cannot remember having seen her in but one type of gown, a heavy, black satin affair, made with supreme disregard for the prevalent styles. Tante Lotje just could not have been Tante Lotje in any other type of dress. It is doubtful if we even noticed the difference between her attire and that of our very elegant grandmother, who was turned out by Paquin, but if we did, it was to the disadvantage of Paquin.

While awaiting luncheon we were

set to amuse ourselves in some way or other, always to our entire satisfaction, you may be sure. Curious books were taken from their shelves for us, tales from the Old Testament with extravagant illustrations of prophets and angels, appearing in the sky, seated woodenly on round, fat clouds, dressed in robes of violent blue and red. Or old-fashioned albums, with large colored plates, upon which were pictured smirking ladies with invariably classic noses, decked out in the grotesque elegance of mid-Victorian days, with diminutive hats and parasols, with bustles and innumerable ruffles, a spaniel under their arms. The game was, each time a page was turned, to select hurriedly the most beautiful lady, a game which made for hot competition and considerable uproar, but Tante Lotje was not over-sensitive and a reasonable amount of noise did not offend her. In the meanwhile she had gathered the smallest tots around her and seated them at a small, low table. Then, with those magic scissors of hers, she transformed a pack of cards (it was the only use she knew to make of cards, but what a masterful use!) into henhouses with perches in them for the hens to roost on, with steps leading up to them, with picket fences surrounding their tiny yards. She made other things of cards, but I remember the henhouses best, and the hens themselves, little gems they were, some in the act of crowing—those were roosters, I suppose—some seeming to scratch the dirt, some quarrelling even—naughty hens.

After luncheon the real party began. Charades and masquerades in which such resources as Tante Lotje's and Keetje's wardrobe afforded were pressed into service, also thrilling games of hide and seek, and games that Tante Lotje's inexhaustible enthusiasm and inventiveness discovered in games in which we learned the charm of history, literature and geography, in which we became acquainted with the great national heroes of our own and other countries, games, in short, that made it clear to us that to learn is fun and not drudgery. Was there ever such patience as Tante Lotje's! —W. X.

## FINLAND NOW FACES SERIOUS PROBLEMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Travelers from Finland who have visited the outlying parts of that country bring photographs and reports which reveal a state of affairs, which is probably generally realized, but which the Northern European countries had to live on bread made from bark when blockaded by the British fleet during the Napoleonic wars, and now it appears that one-third of the bread used in Finland at present consists of bark, the remainder being a mixture of rye, barley and oats. In some cases the admixture is cabbage leaves and in others reindeer-moss, which latter gives the bread the less palatable.

But if such is the case now, what will happen unless supplies reach the country, and unless the Red Guards of the Bolsheviks are removed? The "democratic" authorities of Petrograd who are setting forth ideals for every one else, are persecuting and robbing the population of Finland. While the country is facing starvation, the Russian soldiery take care to divert to their own use an entirely disproportionate share of the available food, while Russia is unable to provide the grain which Finland had bought and, according to reports, paid for.

A Norwegian who has recently returned to Norway after a long stay in Finland, reports to the Tidens Tegn, Christiania, that it was rumored there that the Russian military demanded 100,000,000 for leaving the country. If it had not been for the shame of submitting to this kind of blackmail, he said, it would have been a cheap price to pay for getting rid of the pest. The Red Guard which is continually making financial levies on the Finnish towns, could not carry on its predatory tactics without being armed and supported by the regular soldiery.

The needs of the country at a very economical estimate are put at 400,000 tons of breadstuffs, but this is only a theoretical calculation of what is absolutely necessary. The home crops are estimated at 250,000 tons of rye and about 100,000 tons of barley, from which must be deducted for seed purposes about 40,000 tons of rye and 30,000 tons of barley.

From the reduced figures must again be deducted 5 per cent loss in milling the rye and 28 per cent in milling the barley, and this leaves only 250,000 tons. From Sept. 15 to Nov. 9 only about 4000 tons had been imported, so that the country still needs some 140,000 tons. For this reason the crop of oats has also been requisitioned. It is estimated at some 380,000 tons, of which close upon 100,000 tons are needed for seed purposes and about 125,000 tons for cattle. There will thus be left about 130,000 tons for bread, which will only produce approximately 65,000 tons of flour, so much being lost in the milling process. Even so, there is a great risk that there will not be sufficient for the cattle and horses. As is well known, Finland's chief industries, viz., everything connected with timber, depend upon horse traction.

## NEVADA WOMAN SEEKS SENATORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Anne Martin of Nevada has announced her candidacy for the United States Senate, to complete the unexpired term of Senator Newlands. Miss Martin is the first woman to seek the senatorial toga. She is vice-president of the National Woman's Party, and for four years has been a leader in the contest for the national enfranchisement of women.

## CITY EMPLOYEES TO PAY POLL TAX

Mayor Peters Favors System of Collecting at the Source in So Far as the Men Working for Boston Are Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Collecting poll taxes at the source, or from the employer of labor, which obtains in the State of Montana, is the method endorsed by Mayor Peters so far as the employees of the City of Boston are concerned. The mayor declares emphatically that every employee of the City of Boston who is liable for a poll tax must pay it and the collector can proceed accordingly. Former Mayor Curley put this poll tax collection from city employees into effect. Mayor Peters says that any man who works for the city should have enough civic responsibility in him to cause him to pay this nominal price of citizenship. While the Mayor is studying the whole tax question and the various other sources of revenue for the city during the preparation of the annual city budget, he is reminded that not far from \$1,000,000 in poll taxes are due the city for the last three years' assessments. It has been pointed out to Mayor Peters that here is one asset of the city which political Mayors have avoided on the score that the enforcement of the law would make them unpopular. But Mayor Peters has no such handicap as he is a one-term Mayor and is untrammelled so far as vote-hunting is concerned.

Men interested in municipal affairs acknowledge that it is every man's duty to pay at least \$2 for the privilege of being a citizen. It is declared that there are very few men in the aggregate who actually cannot afford to pay this tax.

It is declared that if the city collects the poll taxes from its employees it should see to it that all other men pay this assessment. It is held that it is far from fair for the city to demand this poll tax at the source and allow thousands of other men to escape payment year after year.

A campaign of education, it is held, is needed in Boston, for a lack of civic responsibility is said to be illustrated unmistakably in the matter of the collection of last year's poll taxes. For 1917 the assessment for poll taxes was \$421,762, while the collector has secured but a little more than \$84,000. Such a result as that, it is asserted, shows but one thing, and that is a remarkably low ebb of civic responsibility and sense of duty of citizenship.

An analysis of these figures shows that 210,831 polls were assessed to pay the city \$2 each in 1917. The re-

turns to the tax collectors show that about 42,000 men responded to the demand and paid into the city their \$2 per capita assessment. The returns show that something like 165,000 men absolutely ignored the demand or have ignored it up to date. Undoubtedly many of these poll taxes will be paid into the collector's office, but figures for many years in Boston show that hardly more than 30 per cent of the men pay this tax. The duty of the Mayor and the tax collector, it is asserted, is plainly revealed by such figures. And the city, it is pointed out, needs the money and needs it badly.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATLEY, England.—In the course of an address delivered before the Batley Textile Society, Sir Swire Smith, M. P., in discussing Great Britain's trade prospects after the war, said it was a light matter for those who had never done any business with Germany, and who never expected to do any, to declare that the Germans must be boycotted and wiped off the slate, and personally he had nothing to say against those individuals who, in the future, would wish to leave them severely alone. At the same time, he reminded his audience that the tremendous problem of finding employment for the people during the transition period after the war would have to be dealt with.

The worsted branch of the textile trade, Sir Swire Smith continued, would probably be more immediately affected than the woolen, and whatever might be the action of government or individual employers in Britain and in Germany, it would be a most serious and complicated problem.

"The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, speaking for the American women, beg to express both our heartfelt sympathy in your misfortune and our pride in your courage and devotion. 'With profound respect we have the honor to be Your Majesty's obedient servants. 'THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.'"

Other members of this committee are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Joseph A. Lamar, Miss Hannah J. Patterson and Miss Agnes Nestor.

## CREDIT IN BRAZIL SCHOOLS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The foreign office is advocating admission into the superior schools of Brazil, including naval and military institutions, of all applicants holding diplomas issued by American schools.

# 1918 ATLAS With New War Maps GIVEN

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of this offer now made in connection with

## Webster's New International

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE (Highest Award) given to dictionaries at the Panama Pacific International Exposition was granted to Webster's New International and the Merriam Series for superiority of educational merit.

This New Creation

## The Merriam Webster

A Complete Reference Library in Dictionary Form—with nearly 3,000 pages, and type matter equivalent to a 15-volume Encyclopedia, all in a single volume, in Rich, Full-Red Leather Binding, can now be secured by readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the following remarkably easy terms:

The entire work in full leather (with 1918 Atlas) Delivered for \$1.00 and easy payments thereafter of only a few cents a week. (In United States and Canada.)

REDUCED ABOUT ONE-HALF (IN THICKNESS AND WEIGHT)

### India-Paper Edition

Printed on thin, opaque, strong, superior India Paper. It has an excellent printing surface, resulting in remarkably clear impressions of type and illustrations. What a satisfaction to own the New Merriam Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! This edition is only about one-half the thickness and weight of the regular edition. Size 12 in. x 9 in. in by 2 in. Weight 8 1/2 lbs.

### Regular-Paper Edition

Printed on strong book paper of the highest quality. Size 12 in. x 9 in. in by 5 1/2 in. Weight 15 1/4 lbs.

Both editions are printed from the same plates and indexed. Over 400,000 Vocabulary Terms, and, in addition, 12,000 Biographical Names, nearly 30,000 Geographical Subjects, besides thousands of other references. Nearly 3,000 Pages. Over 6,000 Illustrations.

"To have this work in the home is like sending the whole family to college."

The only dictionary with the New Divided Page, characterized as "A Stroke of Genius"

## THE ATLAS

Is the 1918 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing nearly 300 pages, with 125 pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, with marginal reference indexes, late Census Figures, Parcel-Post Guide, New War Maps, etc., all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2

## THE OFFER

To anyone who answers this advertisement stating that he saw it in The Christian Science Monitor, we will send free of all obligation a copy of the "Dictionary Wrinkles" containing an amusing "Test in Pronunciation" (with key) entitled "The Americanization of Carver," a "Red Facsimile Booklet," of interesting questions with references to their answers, and also sweeten pages of India and regular paper and the terms of our free atlas offer on "Webster's NEW International Dictionary."

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Dept. S, Springfield, Mass. Publishers of GENUINE WEBSTER DICTIONARIES for over 70 years.







## FORMER BANKER IN TOKYO IS ARRESTED

George Bowden, a German, apprehended at Berkeley, Cal., as Dangerous Enemy Alien—Said to Have Financed Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—George Bowden, a German, said to be known in his own country as Prince George, will be brought to Salt Lake City to be interned at Ft. Douglas as a dangerous enemy alien, according to information brought to Salt Lake City by Thomas Butler, deputy United States marshal of San Francisco, who was in this city recently.

Bowden, who is now being held at Berkeley, Cal., waiting for official orders to be given out at Washington for his removal here, was president of the Imperial Bank of Germany at Tokyo, Japan, until his bank was closed by the Japanese Government several months ago, when he came to the United States. The property of the bank was sold at one-third of its actual value, and all the money, except that which Bowden was able to conceal and carry away, was confiscated.

Until his apprehension at Berkeley, Cal., a few weeks ago as a dangerous enemy alien, Bowden acted as agent of the German Government, it is understood, in disbursing funds sent to him from Germany to aid in spreading the German propaganda in the United States. The financing of a number of plots to destroy powder plants, docks and warehouses has been traced directly to him, it is said, and blue prints and plans have been found among his effects leading to the belief that he was in constant communication with German sympathizers in all parts of the country and was furnishing funds to carry out designs for the liberation of prisoners of war in the United States.

Bowden has also been connected with plans for the mobilizing of German soldiers in Mexico.

### Offenders Fined

Two Kentucky Enemy Sympathizers Dealt With Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Fred Wilmer, a farm hand living at Pleasure Ridge Park in Jefferson County, Ky., who was charged with using "abusive language toward the United States," was fined \$10 and placed under bond of \$1000 for a year in the police court here. He could not speak English, and an interpreter of German was employed. Wilmer denied that he had spoken ill of the United States.

James Owen, charged with having said he "hoped the German army would go through Russia," and who is charged with having taken an American flag from a newsboy and attempting to trample it under his feet, was fined \$10. A large crowd gathered at the scene and took Owen in charge and turned him over to an officer who hurried him to jail. Owen denied the charges.

## HIGHER TAX RATE IN BOSTON OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Rather than see the Boston tax rate advance \$5.60 on each \$1000 of valuation this year, Frederick O. Woodruff, a Boston real estate operator, advocates issuing short-term notes at 6 per cent to provide Mayor Peters with ready money while he "goes after" the overdue taxes. If these taxes are not paid, Mr. Woodruff points out that Boston has resources to compel payment by the sale of property.

George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which openly opposes the Mayor's tax-increase bill now before the Legislature, declared in a published statement: "We cannot win wars and build cities at the same time. . . . To impose a tax amounting to \$23.30 on the taxpayers at this critical time is a staggering blow to Boston, unequalled by any in 20 years. . . . It is unfortunate that those who are responsible for the tax increase feel obliged to oppose this first step of our reform Mayor, whom we all wanted to support so loyally and faithfully. . . . It must be borne in mind that this heavy blow falls upon real estate and mortgages and hits the business man and the home owner exclusively."

## THOMAS J. MOONEY APPEAL EXPECTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Attorneys defending Thomas J. Mooney, whose life sentence for the Preparedness Day parade dynamiting was recently confirmed by the Supreme Court, have announced that they will await official confirmation of his sentence by the courts and then appeal to Governor Stephens for a pardon.

This decision has followed their announcement that they would not ask a re-hearing in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not file a remittitur making the decision for at least 30 days.

### MEDFORD SCHOOLS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—All grades of the Medford public schools were in session today for the first time since the beginning of the annual holiday recess. Although the high school and the upper grammar grades have been

in session the primary and grammar classes have not been held except in some cases in private homes. A one-session schedule is in vogue and wood is used for fuel in some of the schools. The hours for the first three grades are from 8:30 to 12:15 o'clock while the grades from the fourth to the eighth will begin at 8 and continue until 12:15 o'clock. The high school sessions are as usual.

## PROPOSED FARE ADVANCE OPPOSED

Boston Central Labor Union Takes Action on the Recommendation of Gov. McCall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Legislation abrogating the five-cent fare contract between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the city, thereby enabling the Public Service Commission to grant financial relief, which the road declares is needed, as recommended by Governor McCall in a special message to the Legislature, will be strongly opposed by the Boston Central Labor Union, pursuant to a resolution passed by that organization at its meeting Sunday. The resolution declares that the Governor's request to suspend the contract without public hearings is "unbecomingly and un-American," and asks that this request be not granted until the public has been given an opportunity to declare its attitude.

In presenting the resolution, Edward F. McGrady, president of the union, criticized the Governor for recommending to the Legislature that hearings be eliminated and declared the service rendered by the Elevated to be the poorest given to any American city. He said that for more than a year "a prominent banker representing the traction interests" has been inviting labor leaders to dine with him and has requested them to record themselves in favor of a six-cent fare for the traction companies of the city and State, which they refused to do.

By introducing legislation derogatory to its employees, Mr. McGrady said, the Elevated tried to force its organized carmen to break their wage agreement. The employees, according to Mr. McGrady, refused to do this, but asked for more pay because of the abnormal prices, and public opinion forced the Elevated to comply. The men were granted a 6 per cent increase, he said, and now the public officials want the public to grant the Elevated a 20 per cent increase.

Another resolution was adopted providing for an inquiry into certain draft exemptions for industrial reasons. The resolution says that it has come to the attention of the Central Labor Union that many men are being exempted from the draft on the ground of industrial necessity, and that "some of these men are working on munitions and other government work at wages below the prevailing rate in the industry, and this has constituted the real reason why some of these men have been exempted through the declaration of their employers as being indispensable."

Charles H. Govan, a member of the speakers' bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington, who is in Boston conducting a campaign against pro-Germanism, addressed the delegates.

## SPECIAL PROJECTILES FOR AERIAL WARFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progress in the development of special types of small arms ammunition for aerial fighting is announced by the War Department. The types include armor-piercing bullets, tracers, and incendiary projectiles.

The armor-piercing bullets are intended to penetrate the light armor with which parts of airplanes are protected. Tracer bullets leave a trail of smoke and enable the machine-gun operator to ascertain whether his shots are correctly aimed. Incendiary bullets fire the contents of the enemy's fuel tanks.

Recent tests, the announcement says, indicate that the United States has developed these types of special ammunition to equal or surpass those of other countries.

## AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An ordnance base costing approximately \$25,000,000 is under construction in France, the War Department announced today. It will include about 20 large storehouses, 12 shop buildings, 100 smaller shops and magazines and machine and tool equipment costing about \$5,000,000.

### DELIVERY-A-DAY PROPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—A one-delivery-a-day agreement among Boston stores is the object of a campaign by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which announces that the "main purpose of the reduced delivery service is to release for Government service a number of men employed in the delivery service department of the retail trade stores of Boston." In connection with this work, J. Paul Foster, secretary of the board, spent last week investigating the working of a similar system in Pittsburgh.

### STATE EMPLOYEES' VACATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—Laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the State should be given a two weeks' vacation each year in order that their efficiency be increased, Henry Sterling, of the American Federation of Labor, urged upon the legislative committee on Public Service today. Mr. Sterling was of the opinion that should the bill embodying these provisions be adopted a more contented state employee would result, with consequent benefit to the Commonwealth.

## REDUCED USE OF GRAINS IS URGED

United States Food Administration Advises Freer Consumption of Meats to Aid Greater Saving of Needed Breadstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the increased demands for breadstuffs being made by the Allies, the United States Food Administration today issued an appeal to the American people to lend their aid to the further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs. The demand for meat for the next few months will be met, says the Food Administration. Owing to the increasing of the meat supply, Food Administrator Hoover announces that the United States will be able to supply the Allies with all "of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible, and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption." Because of these facts the Food Administration announces that the only restrictions on the consumption of meat and meat products are beefless and porkless Tuesdays. The meatless meal and porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

### Crisis Is Averted

Cereal and Other Exports from United States Aid the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That this country has been able to avert a serious food shortage in the allied nations by the concentration of transportation facilities and the adoption of strict measures of conservation, was indicated when, on Saturday, figures showing this to be true were made public. The minimum exportation of 800,000 tons of foodstuffs fixed by experts of Great Britain was not met, but a quantity sufficient to greatly relieve the stringency of the allied food situation was furnished.

Figures made public show that the exports of grains and cereals, including flour, to the allied nations and for Belgium relief work totaled 553,429 tons for the month, of which 174,847 tons were made available for shipment abroad since Feb. 22, when Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, announced that the most critical situation in its history was faced by the United States. It was stated that the outlook now was much more favorable than 10 days ago, with indications that the minimum of 800,000 tons of food, including meats, for March would be met and probably passed during that month.

Figures showing the exports of meats for February were not available, but it is understood that they will bring the total export of foodstuffs to within about 100,000 tons of the minimum.

A tabulation of the exports of grains and cereals by weeks follows:

	Tons
Feb. 1 to 7	54,658
Feb. 8 to 14	150,095
Feb. 15 to 21	143,829
Feb. 22 to 28	174,847
Total	553,429

It is said that the full effect of the increased transportation facilities for meats is now being felt, and that shipments are being rushed to the seaboard in a volume that gives every promise of a big jump at once in the supplies which will be available for the allied nations.

## CALL ISSUED FOR 10,000 MECHANICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today issued a call for 10,000 skilled mechanics for ground aviation work overseas. About 98 out of every 100 men, according to the statement issued by the signal corps, must be skilled mechanics, if they desire to work in this branch of the service.

Transfer to the aviation service may be made by application to the local draft boards or by applying at recruiting stations.

## COURT DECISION ON BUYING OF VOTES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deciding the noted Cincinnati election fraud cases, the Supreme Court today held that the Federal Government has no power to prosecute persons who have sold or bought votes at elections of federal officers. It is a state or local power, it was held. The decision sustains a demurrer of lower courts and means that 99 defendants indicted at Cincinnati Jan. 25, 1917, need not stand trial.

### AMERICAN CAPTAIN REWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lord Reading, the British special Ambassador, has presented a silver cup to Capt. Emil Thiriar for rescuing part of the crew of the British steamer Malda, lost in the North Atlantic Aug. 29. Captain Thiriar commanded the steamer Atlantic Sun of Philadelphia.

### SALES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Harry Levine, a cobbler at 315 Atlantic Avenue, was held today in \$500 bail by William A. Hayes, United States commissioner for the selling of intoxicating liquor to three soldiers. Allen Harrington of 31 Carver Street was held in "a similar amount on a like charge."

### NORTHEASTERN HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Following the design of the Liberty Theater at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., plans are under way by the War Department commission on training camp activities for

the erection of 15 new theaters which will be located mainly among the national guard camps of the South. These buildings will be 120x260 feet, with a stage 40x32 feet and with stationary benches set on an earth floor. Capt. Michael J. Moore, in charge of the war risk insurance work at northeastern headquarters, states that many enlisted men are taking advantage of the extension of time allowed for insurance from Feb. 12 to April 12, and that many who had previously subscribed for small policies are now taking out the maximum of \$10,000.

Second Lieut. Walter V. Reed, of the office of the assistant judge-advocate in the Federal Building, was at northeastern headquarters today on departmental business.

## ARMY UNIFORM GRADES DEFENDED

Charles Eisenman, Formerly of Division on Supplies, Seeks to Justify Action of Himself in War-Purchasing Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles Eisenman, formerly head of the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense, today made public a statement in which he discloses the part played by the committee on supplies in purchasing goods for use in making uniforms and overcoats for the army. Mr. Eisenman's statement is an attempt at justifying the part played by himself as head of these purchasing activities.

It will be remembered that when the Senate Military Committee, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of the manner in which the War Department has been conducting the war, discovered how the purchasing activities of the army had been conducted, and after facts incidental to the state of affairs in the quartermaster corps of the army had been made public, a general reorganization in this department was quietly effected. Quartermaster-General Sharpe was superseded by Major-General Goethals, while Mr. Eisenman severed his connections with the Government. It had been charged that the functions of the quartermaster corps had been usurped by the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense, and that the Government had been the loser thereby. Mr. Eisenman at the time failed to make a favorable impression on the investigating committee, and so severe was the committee with him that Secretary Baker was forced to make a public statement in justification of Mr. Eisenman.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IS REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has announced the reorganization of the United States employment service as a permanent branch of one of the eight new services of the labor department.

The governing board of three members has been reduced to two, Robert S. Watson, assistant director, having resigned. He will take up work with another branch of the service.

The following are included among the officers of the reorganized service: Assistant Director, Charles T. Clayton, Maryland; chief of the division of reserve, W. E. Hall, Pennsylvania; chief of division of information, administration and clearance, T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania, and secretary of the policies board, Nathan A. Smyth, New York.

### DRUNKEN AUTOIST FINED \$55

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MALDEN, Mass.—Pleading guilty and offering no defense when arraigned before Judge Charles M. Bruce on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, secured for J. B. Dussault of Cambridge the minimum fine of \$50 for operating and \$5 for being drunk. He was given until June first to pay. He was prosecuted by the Medford police department.

### BOOKS FOR THE ENLISTED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The Brookline Public Library has done valuable work in connection with the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission and the American Library Association in supplying forts and naval stations in New England with books and magazines, and altogether more than 7000 volumes have been distributed. At the present time there is urgent need of books on history, travel, biography, poetry, aviation and submarines.

### TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Mass.—Settlement of the wage dispute between the telephone operators employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and their employers was to be sought at a conference between the two parties at the offices of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the State House this afternoon. A joint council committee was named by the operators yesterday to represent them at the conference.

### SUPREME COURT DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has decided today that the Chicago Board of Trade is not "a combination in restraint of trade." This decision reverses that of the United States court at Chicago.

### FIVE YEARS IN WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson at noon today rounded out his fifth year as the nation's executive and the eleventh month of his leadership in the world's war work.

## PACKERS' PUBLICITY EFFORTS ASSAILED

F. J. Heney, Before Trade Commission, Declares Companies Have Tripled Expenditures for This Purpose Over 1915

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the opening of today's hearing before the Federal Trade Commission at its investigation into the packing industry, F. J. Heney assailed the packers' efforts to obtain publicity.

"Armour & Company tripled their expenditures for publicity last year over 1915," he said, "although there is less necessity for advantage, as there are fewer purchases. Armour, Swift and Morris had a definite understanding early in 1916, that publicity is essential to prevent criminal prosecution. They had many conferences regarding joint publicity but finally concluded each to do it on his own hook."

Exhibits of printed matter and reprints of articles favorable to the packers, which, Mr. Heney said, were being sent to country newspapers, were introduced into the record by him.

### Profits Are Still High

Operation of Federal Regulations Said to Disclose Chances for Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Inquiry into terms of profit regulation imposed on the packers on Nov. 1, 1917, by the meat division of the United States Food Administration, makes it plain that the regulation is not as good as it looks, or as good as it might be.

The big packers, in their meat business, are limited by the Food Administration to 9 per cent on the investment. But borrowed money is included in investment. This is expected to bring the limit of profit on the packers' actual investment in the meat business up to 12 or 15 per cent.

The big packers, in their specialty business—commodities allied to meats, such as soap, fertilizer, leather, etc., are limited by the Food Administration to 15 per cent on the investment. Here again borrowed money is included in investment. This is expected to bring the limit of profit on the packers' actual investment in their specialty business up to 20 to 25 per cent.

The meat division of the Federal Food Administration, which made the regulations and is entrusted with their enforcement, is this bureau's authority for these statements relative to the borrowed money.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor further learned of the meat division that they expect the packers under these regulations, thoroughly carried out, to take as much profit as they did before the war.

In the pre-war period profits in the packing business were sufficient to enable Armour & Co., for instance, to accumulate a surplus of \$98,000,000, most of which was subsequently distributed in a stock dividend of \$80,000,000. Swift & Co.'s profits were about the same, and Morris & Co. profited proportionately. On a considerable class of the business, the meat division laid down no profit regulations at all. This bureau was informed at the meat division that the business excluded from the profit regulations included produce, which covers poultry, butter, vegetables, any stock-feeding operations, income from investments outside of the packing business, and in other packing houses regulated under the 2½ per cent limitations gross sales. A glance at the printed rules and regulations in question shows that dealings in options or future contracts on any board of trade or exchange were also excluded, as were the operations of banks or loan agencies and the operation of stockyards. Mention has already been made in these columns of the exclusion from profit control of the great South American business of the largest of the packers.

Finally, there is some business classified in the 15 per cent class which is under question, it is understood, as to whether it does not properly belong in the 9 per cent class, leather especially. Leather was classified in the specialty group, it is understood, because the packers claimed that it would not be fair to them to control their leather profit to 9 per cent while their competitors in leather were more leniently treated.

Disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission as to the leather situation have raised some question as to whether it would not be more equitable to put leather into the 9 per cent class, since the packers appear to have most of the leather business. The packers are tremendous borrowers. The borrowed money of the firm will probably run into \$200,000,000. It is plain that under the Food Administration's profit regulation, the more money borrowed the greater the profit engaged in accounting. The inclusion of borrowed money in investment on which profit is figured is characterized by this bureau by an accountant who has followed the packing situation as quite an unusual proceeding.

### RALLY FOR NEW RECRUITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—An effort to secure 100 recruits for the United States Navy and the British-Canadian Army will be made tonight at the rally at the Hippodrome Theater, Berkeley and Tremont Street, opening at 7:30 o'clock, and among the speakers will be Maj. Donald K. Guthrie of the

Canadian Army, Ensign R. C. Gaudy of the navy, Lieut. A. A. Guthrie, and Sgt. A. H. Warwick. Pictures taken along the French war front will be shown, and there will be music. Capt. W. P. Cluveris will be the principal speaker at the rally on Wednesday evening.

## ACTION AGAINST SPY SYSTEM IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution urging upon the Governor, the Legislature and the military authorities the necessity of prompt legislation providing adequate policing of unprotected zones, and sufficient punishment to reduce spy activities, has been unanimously passed by the Chamber of Commerce.

"Your committee," it says, "has watched with growing concern the apparent confidence with which agents of our enemies carry on the work of spies, transmit information, and through incendiary or other means work damage or destruction to property needed for war work."

"The frequent outrages committed and the widespread activities of enemy agents indicate that as yet no sufficient punishment has been meted out to spies and plotters to deter others from engaging in equally nefarious acts."

### RAILWAY POINTS

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany will furnish special service from South Station at 9:40 o'clock tonight for members of the Wellesley Club en route to Wellesley. John Doby, car distributor, New Haven, with headquarters at New Haven, is a South Station business visitor.

The Boston & Maine is to install at East Somerville an electro pneumatic 7½ lever frame interlocking machine. The contract calls for 31 switches, 2 derails, 2 double slips with movable frogs, 8 movable point frogs and 100 signals. Alternating current track circuits will be used throughout with the Union model 15, two-element, vane track relay, detector bars will be superseded by electric section and section route locking. The plant will be installed under Leod McLeod, signal supervisor, terminal division.

The New Haven handed into South Station over the Shore Line this morning 33 extra Pullman sleepers on account of heavy New York to Boston travel.

Walter Shedd, Train Supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company has a floating crew laying new steel rails on the west side of South Station yard.

Extra equipment will be attached to all important Boston & Albany trains arriving and leaving South Station this afternoon and night to take care of the Automobile Show travel.

### FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Organization of a fruit growers' exchange with the object of finding markets for fruit and regulating its distribution, is to be the purpose of a meeting of fruit growers from all over New England at the Court Square Municipal Building tomorrow. A group of fruit men located here and elsewhere in New England have sent invitations to growers all over the section.

### CHAMBER DIRECTORS NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Harold S. Greene has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to take the place of Mayor Andrew J. Peters, recently resigned, and John R. Macomber has been elected to take the place of Frederic S. Snyder, also recently resigned. They will serve until the regular election of directors which takes place in May.

### FOOD CONFERENCE HELD

BOSTON, Mass.—J. W. Hollowell of the United States Food Administration at Washington spoke this afternoon at the monthly conference of the Woman's Committee of National Defense at the State House. Gardner Poole, acting head of the fish department of the Food Administration, and John C. Wheeler, of the Boston Fish Pier, also spoke.

### POLISH SOLDIERS ASK TRANSFER

CHICAGO, Ill.—At a mass meeting under the auspices of the National Security League here, a resolution addressed to President Wilson was adopted which urged the transfer of non-English-speaking Polish men in the American National Army cantonments to the Polish military forces in France. This, it is declared, would affect 20,000 men now in training in America.

### WIRELESS EQUIPMENT PATENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In cases involving the wireless equipment and turbine engines of many American battleships, destroyers and submarines, the Supreme Court today held that the United States cannot patent inventions without the consent of the owner of the patent.

### RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution calling upon the American Congress to assert its confidence in the Russian people and to repudiate any suggestion that the United States undertake an invasion of Siberia in company with Japan was introduced in the House today by Representative Meyer, London, Socialist, of New York.

### HOUSING TO BE THE TOPIC

BOSTON, Mass.—The second conference of the chairmen of the housing committees of the various Massachusetts civic organizations interested in proposed housing legislation will be held at the Chamber of Commerce next Thursday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. in Room B, it is announced today.

## TOWN MEETINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS

More Than Half of the 317 Towns in the State Are Voting on the Liquor License Question and Electing Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Voters in more than half of the 317 towns in Massachusetts, where the town-meeting idea of government, which is claimed to be the purest form of democracy, had its inception, gathered today in their respective town halls to elect selectmen and other town officials, authorize appropriations and town improvements and settle the liquor license question for the year beginning May 1. In former years all the towns held their meetings on the first Monday in March, but in some parts of the State it was found that an earlier date was more convenient, so at the present time about 140 of the towns have already settled their annual affairs.

In a large majority of the towns the question of local prohibition was the feature of the meeting today and this was particularly true of the communities situated near the military camps, as the army officers have been particularly active in seeking to not only keep all these towns dry but to persuade several which have been wet in previous years, to change their attitude on the liquor question. Interest therefore centered in the result of the no-license campaigns in Clinton, Bedford and Gardner, which are near Camp Devens, and in Westfield, which is near the site of Camp Bartlett, used last summer as a supplementary training station. All of these towns have been wet for several years, but the citizens have received personal appeals from army officers, and with active work on the part of the prohibition leaders, it was hoped that they would change from wet to dry.

Another town which has been wet for many years and which has a military post within a stone's throw of the town hall is Hull, and while the margins in favor of license have been very heavy during the past decade, the prohibition workers closed a lively campaign today, and were hopeful of good results.

Among the other wet towns which held meetings today, and in which the prohibition forces have been active, were Adams, Barre, Blackstone, Brookfield, Greenfield, Great Barrington, Hamilton, Lynnfield, Middleton, Sandisfield, Southbridge, Spencer and Williamsburg.

Contests for town offices were also prominent in many of the town meetings, including Abington, Arlington, Dedham, Lexington, Framingham, Randolph, Rockland, Wakefield and West Bridgewater.

## WAR CORPORATION BILL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless the War Finance Corporation Bill is amended so as to meet the objections of a number of senators who oppose it as it now stands, its final enactment is greatly imperiled. This was indicated on Saturday when unexpected opposition arose, thwarting plans for passage at the time and forcing it over until this week. The chief opposition centers on the proposal for licensing by a "capital issues committee," of security issues of \$100,000 and more. Senators Hardwick of Georgia and Owen of Oklahoma led the opposition on Saturday, while the Administration measure was vigorously defended by Senator Simmons of the Finance Committee.

### PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—War service work is to benefit by a sale to be held by the Professional Woman's Club at the Copley-Plaza on Tuesday, March



## DRY AMENDMENT RATIFICATION URGED

Malden Meeting Demands Action of Massachusetts Legislature—Congressman Fuller Is One of the Speakers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MALDEN, Mass.—Speaking at a prohibition meeting here Sunday night Congressman Alvan T. Fuller said that his statements concerning the uselessness of some committees in the House of Representatives are true and that he would elaborate on his charges before the end of the controversy which has arisen over his letter to Speaker Clark.

The meeting expressed its desire for immediate ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the Massachusetts General Court. Resolutions to that effect were introduced by Mayor Charles H. Adams, seconded by Mrs. George R. Jones, president of the Melrose Women's Club; endorsed by Claude L. Allen as a representative citizen, and unanimously adopted by the audience.

Congressman Fuller said, "The question seems to be doubtful in the Massachusetts Senate, much to its discredit. I can't believe that what our Senator (Cavanaugh) is now going to vote for the ratification of the amendment. If he doesn't, we'll have to use the 'big stick' on him. I cannot support a man who does not endeavor to represent his constituents." Congressman Fuller spoke of the prohibition question in general, pointing out that a pound of coal is used to produce a pint of beer and that other needed supplies are wasted to no small degree by this industry. "The rum business," he said, "is the corner stone of the evil influences in our government whether it is in Washington or on Beacon Hill. Improvements will be more easily accomplished and resistance will be much less when that evil has been removed."

Representative Harry Woodfill of Melrose prophesied the passage of the amendment by the House with a large majority. He was strong in his denunciation of the referendum offered by the liquor interests. He contended that it would be a breach of his oath of office to vote for it as the Constitution of the United States specifically states "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states," and that he had sworn to support this Constitution. He maintained that it was a question to be handled only by the legislatures and that there was no possible reason for a referendum.

Answer to the statements that a year's delay in Massachusetts would cause no actual harm because only 11 legislatures meet this year was made by Claude L. Allen in supporting the resolutions adopted. He said, "The harm is to the reputation of Massachusetts. This State has always been a leader in progressive legislation and in all movements for the good of the people, and it is no time now to be left in the second ranks."

## READMISSION OF ALIENS RECOMMENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendation of the adoption of a resolution by Representative Slayden of Texas, authorizing readmission to the United States of aliens who were conscripted or have volunteered for service with the United States or the Allies, was made on Saturday by the House Immigration Committee.

"There is a double hazard," says the report. "They take the peril of battle and of being shot as traitors if captured. When the call to arms came in 1914 many Poles, Czechs-Slovaks and Slavs went to Europe and joined the forces of Serbia, Britain or France to fight the governments they regarded as oppressors of their people. Bohemians believed the time had come when their national aspirations might be gratified. Among the people who will be benefited are some Jews, Armenians and Syrians."

"This resolution proposes, in a word, to give these aliens the status and rights they held as lawful residents of the United States prior to April 6, 1917, but in recognition of their service in a cause in which Americans are sacrificing blood and treasure to waive the immigrant head tax that otherwise would be collected when they return."

## PUBLIC MEALS ORDER IN UNITED KINGDOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—In a summary of the Public Meals order, issued to the press by the Ministry of Food, it is stated that the order, recently signed by the Food Controller, supercedes the previous order dealing with the subject, and introduces a number of important modifications. Fats are rationed for the first time, and the order is applicable to boarding houses and unlicensed hotels in which the number of bedrooms available for letting, whether in or outside the house, exceeds five, whereas previously such establishments with not more than 10 public bedrooms were excluded.

Two meatless days a week have been instituted, on which no meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed in any public eating place. The meatless days for the city of London and the metropolitan police district are Tuesdays and Fridays, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Between the hours of 5 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. no meat, poultry or game may be served or consumed on any day. No milk may be served or con-

sumed as a beverage, or as part of a beverage, except with tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate as usually served, but it may be given to children under two years of age. Exemption from the above provisions may be obtained by a resident in a public eating place on the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

As sugar is only permitted for cooking purposes, guests will have to provide their own means of sweetening beverages. Hotels, clubs or boarding-houses may supply sugar to persons residing therein for the major portion of any week not exceeding one ounce for every complete day, provided that the total amount for any one resident does not exceed six ounces in any week, and that the person in charge of the establishment is reasonably satisfied that no sugar ration has been obtained in respect of such resident.

Regarding teas taken in public places no person may be served with or consume between the hours of 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. more than 1½ ounces in the whole of bread, cake, bun, scone and biscuit.

The permitted quantities of meat, flour, bread and sugar (except sugar supplied as above mentioned), butter, margarine and other fats, must not exceed the gross quantities allowed for the meals served during the week, ascertained in accordance with the following scale of average quantities per meal:

	Meat	Sugar	Bread	Flour	Butter, Margarine and other fats
Breakfast	nil	nil	3 oz.	nil	1-3 oz.
Luncheon, including mid-day dinner	3 oz.	1-7 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	1-3 oz.
Dinner, including supper and formal tea	3 oz.	1-7 oz.	3 oz.	1 oz.	1-3 oz.
Tea	nil	nil	1½ oz.	nil	¾ oz.

Instructions are given as to the weighing of meat, poultry and game, 2½ ounces of poultry or game are reckoned as one ounce of meat. Meat is to be weighed uncooked with bone, as usually delivered by the butcher. The uncooked weight of poultry and game is to be taken without feathers or skin but including offal. Four ounces of bread are to be reckoned as three ounces of flour. Of authorized fats not more than one-half may consist of butter and margarine.

Powers are given to food committees to reduce the total quantities of any of the rationed articles in any public eating houses within their areas, or to limit the quantity of any foodstuff which may be supplied or used. "Meat" is defined as including butcher's meat, sausages, ham, pork, bacon, venison, preserved and potted meats, offals and other meats of all kinds, and fats bought as part of the meat, but does not include soup which does not contain meat, poultry or game in a solid form. "Poultry and Game" includes rabbits, hares and any kind of bird for food. "Fats" include all animal or vegetable fats, natural or prepared, which are not bought as part of meat.

Public eating places which do not serve meals exceeding 1s. 2d. in price, exclusive of beverages, are excluded from certain provisions of the order, including those as to meatless days; and other public eating places which do not charge more than 5d., including beverages, in respect of meals begun between 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. not including meat, fish or eggs, are also excluded from certain provisions.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOLS OPEN

Boston's Regular Day School Pupils Are Now Reported Practically All Cared For

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOSTON, Mass.—All the continuation school classes opened today for the first time since the Christmas vacation, and the evening schools will open tonight. School centers are opening, some in school buildings and some in club and settlement houses. The regular day school pupils are now practically all cared for in half-day sessions. Full-time sessions will be restored as rapidly as conditions will permit.

For the evening schools not meeting in their regular buildings arrangements have been made as follows: Central High to meet in the Girls High Building; Roxbury High, in the High School of Practical Arts; Bigelow in the South Boston High; Dearborn in the High School of Practical Arts; Hancock in the Christopher Columbus; John A. Andrews in the South Boston High; John Cheverus, East Boston High; Lowell in the Comins; Marshall in the Dorchester High; Public Latin in the Franklin; Theodore Lyman in the East Boston High; Warren in the Charlestown High; Wells in the Washington.

Of the evening trade schools the main building on Parker Street will be open and the Brimmer branch and Mechanic Arts schools will meet there. The East Boston school remains closed. All the others will open. Of the day schools the children of the Comins, Martin and Thomas Dwight schools met this morning at their respective buildings for a morning session. Pupils of the Farragut school met at the Thomas Dwight School.

The John Winthrop School reopened today. The children of the Benedict Fenwick School in this district will be taken care of in afternoon sessions in the John Winthrop School.

The Phillips Brooks School also reopened. The children of the Hull School in this district will be taken care of in afternoon sessions in the Phillips Brooks.

In addition the Prescott School in Elihu Greenwood district; Jefferson School, the Ira Allen and George T. Angell schools in the Sherwin district reopened.

## FARMERS URGED TO AID WAR FINANCES

Secretary Houston Says All Who Can Do So Are in Duty Bound to Buy Thrift Stamps—Money Is Necessary to Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an appeal to the farmers to put their savings into government war-saving certificates, Secretary of Agriculture Houston says:

"It is the patriotic duty of every citizen who is in a position to do so to invest in war-savings and thrift stamps and thereby help the nation to win this war. The purchase of even a 25-cent thrift stamp is a definite contribution to this end."

"War savings and thrift stamps foster the habit of thrift in small expenditures, make it possible for nearly every one to purchase what are in reality small government bonds, and offer a unique opportunity to the people at once to help their Government and to economize conveniently for the purchase of the best investment securities in the world."

"To win this war we must have both men and money. I know that every farmer wants to do everything in his power for the nation in this day of trial. He will not only labor to produce the necessary foodstuffs, but will also generously contribute of his means to make it possible for the men at the front to achieve victory. I am confident that the farmers of the land will not permit any other class to take the leadership in supporting the Government in this crisis, financially or otherwise."

## BOSTON CITY CLUB PROGRAM FOR MARCH

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. I. C. Ioanidu, special envoy of Queen Marie of Rumania, will start this month's program of the Boston City Club with an address on "Rumania and Her Role in the Present War," at the clubhouse next Thursday evening. Edward Hungerford is to be the speaker for the next forum meeting, March 11, when "At War" will be discussed. A concert program has been arranged for March 14. Isaac F. Marcossion, will speak at the meeting on March 21, telling of the "Business of War."

The closing forum meeting will be held March 25. Joseph A. Steinmetz, president of the Pennsylvania Aero Club, will speak at the March 28 meeting on "Wastefulness of War." The fifth annual "Sons of Members Dinner" of the club will be held March 29, with George S. Smith, president of the club, presiding. The speakers for the meeting are to be Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department, U. S. A.; Mayor Peters, James S. Higgins, Sergeant H. E. Pheny, twenty-fourth Canadian overseas battalion, and Joe Mitchell Chaplin. On April 2, Frank B. Riley will speak on "The Scenic Wonders of the Great Northwest."

## PREPARATION URGED FOR COMPETITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The future of practical and enduring Pan-America will be determined by this war, said John Barrett, director of the Pan-American bureau, at the celebration of the first anniversary of the granting of citizenship to Porto Rico. He said that the financial, commercial, economical, intellectual, educational and social interests of the United States should be prepared now in every possible way to meet the pending European and Asiatic competition in Pan-America, otherwise, he said that disaster to America both in Pan-American commerce and co-operation may follow.

"If America does her part well," he said, "there is no limit to the splendid possibilities she has in her relations with her sister republics of the South."

## NO RELAXATION OF PROHIBITION LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of workmen waited upon Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, on Saturday, to ask that a change be made in the law governing the manufacture of "light beer."

Several resolutions were passed during the afternoon, but the chief one asked that legislation be enacted at the present session changing the strength of temperance beer from 2½ per cent proof spirits to 2½ per cent of alcohol by weight.

F. J. Saul, representing the Munition Workers Union, said that the workmen are disgusted at the continual attacks upon their society by temperance fanatics and that the "narrow, repressive and tyrannical legislation" now on the statute books was "defeating the real temperance reform which every thinking man had at heart. Thomas Moore, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Niagara Falls, and several other speakers emphasized the "alarming prevalence of the use of drugs as a substitute for alcoholic beverages," while still others drew attention to the "no beer no munitions situation in Great Britain," which brought about the desired result for the workman, and intimated that unjust legislation might bring about similar conditions in Canada.

The Premier received the deputation most courteously. He said, however, that he had decided to postpone a vote on repealing the Ontario Temperance Act until after the war, when

the boys come back." I think the people are behind the Temperance Act," he said. "You are entitled to your views, but others have the same right." He stated that he had letters from the labor people commending his work, and pointed out that as the Dominion Government had declared that 2½ per cent proof spirits was to be the strength of beer, they were asking him to allow a beverage to be manufactured that would be illegal after April 1.

"I do not see my way clear to promise you anything," he declared with emphasis, whereupon the crowd jeered and hissed and tried to rush the police, who had considerable difficulty in holding them back.

## HOW THE GERMANS RULED IN AFRICA

Army Officer Gives Account of Position of Natives Before and During the War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—The Morning Post publishes a letter written to a relative by an officer serving in East Africa, in which the writer states the position of the natives under German rule as he has observed it, and argues that to return the German colonies in Africa to Germany would be to strike at the very heart of British prestige all over the African continent.

"Before the war began," the writer says, "the German ruled the natives with a hard hand. They used the chikote, or kiboko (a stick made of hippopotamus hide), with great frequency, giving as many as 100 lashes in extreme cases. It is a very severe form of punishment, and in our countries can only be awarded by commanding officers of troops and magistrates, and the limit is 24 lashes, which is hardly ever given. We only use it when compelled to, but the German missionaries and even their women use it."

After giving some further terrible examples of the ruthless rule of Germany in East Africa, the letter continues:

"The German is not fit to rule natives. I will give you a few examples from my own experience in this campaign. It is a literal truth that their carriers are roped together by neck chains; we have found the chains, and seen the marks on the necks of men who have escaped. Bearers are used as we would not use beasts of burden, made to carry loads till they dropped."

"When we were on the Ruhudje River some time ago, the Germans thought that the natives were carrying information to us. They burnt all the villages they could get at, and shot down all natives on sight. We had to retire temporarily from that district, and the Germans went back and took from the natives every bit of food they could get. That meant starvation, as their stock, which would last them until the crops were ready in May, was all gone. The Germans said: 'You sold food to the English; we will therefore take all you have, and you may starve.'

"If the people had been hostile to us, the position would be somewhat different, but they have not been hostile. They have hailed us as deliverers; they have done all in their power to help us; they have risked everything for us; they say in their language that the English heart is good, the German heart is bad. Now the Germans will never forget this, and if they get back they will exact a terrible vengeance. The country will be closed, and Europe will know nothing about it."

"The people at home are naturally ignorant about Central Africa, and it does not touch them closely; but to those who know it is clear that our duty toward the native is as plain as our duty toward Belgium, perhaps more so, as the native has no court of appeal, and has to suffer with no one to say a word for him. It cannot do any harm for the people at home to know the truth about what is going on in Africa."

"On the question of prestige, the African only understands what he himself sees. He has seen the Germans driven out of their colonies; he has seen the resources of Britain, but all the time the German has said to him: 'It does not matter, this is nothing; at home we are driving the English into the sea. When we have beaten them in Europe we will force them to give back to us this land.' At present the native does not quite believe this; he thinks the German is probably lying, but, at the same time, he wonders just how much there is in it. If the German returns, he will say: 'What I told you has happened,' and the native would believe him, even though the Allies' troops were occupying Berlin. He cannot see Europe; he would only see the German master, returned in fury."

"We who know the Central African native cannot contemplate such a happening without great misgiving."

## STEAMSHIP LINES TO HAVE JOINT OFFICE

BOSTON, Mass.—New England interests of the Cunard, Anchor and Anchor-Donaldson Steamship companies will hereafter be conducted from a joint office in the Cunard Building, at 126 State Street, Boston. Charles C. Dasey, for many years general agent for the Anchor Line, joins the Boston office in charge of the passenger department of the three lines.

The three companies have recently opened joint offices in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver, in pursuance of their policy mutually to develop to the utmost their business in America.

The plans of the Cunard Company include not only additions to its fleet and new services from New York to various ports, but the building of a permanent home in New York City—a skyscraper to cost over \$10,000,000—on the site of the Stevens House, a historic landmark at the north end of Bowling Green.

## STATE MAJORITY IS AGAINST LIQUOR

Massachusetts' Aggregate Vote on No-License Over License Serving to Support Move for Ratification of Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOSTON, Mass.—Like other local option states, Massachusetts takes an annual referendum in every city and town on the liquor question. State sentiment against the saloon is registered by a no-license majority, aggregating 17,000 or more votes for the past three years. This unmistakable sentiment is serving many members of the Legislature as their authority for backing immediate ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment.

They deem it wholly unnecessary to ask the electorate for further instructions on this great moral and economic problem. In fact, a large number of members brand the pending referendum propositions as inequitable to Massachusetts' citizens, as a whole, as to merit no consideration on the floor of the Legislature.

Thousands of voters, largely temperate men, have donned khaki uniforms and joined the colors of the United States to fight for democracy. There is little prospect of any of these men being able to vote upon a referendum this year. Indeed, it was this forceful argument that was employed by Senator Beck of Chelsea in his recent opposition to the State Convention Bill, which contains a referendum clause. It is a matter of much comment, therefore, that Senator Beck now asks for an April referendum on the National Prohibition Amendment. Admission of the Senator's petition proposing such action is to be the subject of a hearing before the Senate Rules Committee, Thursday, at 3 p. m.

Members from dry cities find no difficulty, as a rule, in accepting the state no-license majority as conclusive. The tendency of certain members from wet cities, with their eyes fixed chiefly upon returning to the next Legislature, is, however, to hide behind the "shirt" referendum.

Some members from license cities feel they could support ratification if the whole State voted for national prohibition, even if their own district went against it. But they hedge when it is pointed out to them that many of their colleagues take the no-license majority in itself as ample authority. It can be stated, however, that all members are hearing directly from thousands of their constituents at home, and every passing day appears to aid in clarifying the situation.

The state majority on the liquor question since 1908, when Massachusetts first entered the no column, is shown by the following figures procured from the no-license department of the Anti-Saloon League:

Year—	Yes	No
1907-8	18,000	19,000
1908-9	20,000	27,000
1909-10	9,000	20,000
1910-11	5,000	20,000
1911-12	2,000	20,000
1912-13	200	20,000
1913-14	21,000	20,000
1914-15	18,400	18,400
1915-16	17,000	17,000
1916-17	21,800	21,800

## CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE WOMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NORTON, Mass.—Advisability of forming a national intercollegiate organization "will be one of the chief subjects considered at the second intercollegiate conference on Vocational Opportunities for College Women, which will be held next Thursday and Friday at Wheaton College under the auspices of the bureau of vocational opportunities of Wheaton College, of which Miss Catherine Filene of Boston is director."

At the opening session on Thursday afternoon the president of Wheaton, Dr. Samuel V. Cole, will give the address of welcome. Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, will speak on "The Relation of Vocational Guidance to a College of Liberal Arts," and Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, will speak on "The Vocational Counselor."

## CONSCRIPTION OF FARM LABOR URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—During a discussion of the conference report on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill on Saturday, conscription of labor was mentioned as a solution for the shortage of farm labor, characterized by several senators as "alarming."

Senator Hoke Smith said that he had been informed by Provost-Marshal General Crowder that a scheme is being contemplated with a view to surmounting the difficulty with which the farmer is confronted as a result of the shortage of farm help. Senator Borah spoke of the operation of the first draft as having seriously affected the farm labor situation.

## GENERAL CRUSE SAYS HE ACTED OPENLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig-Gen. Thomas Cruse, retired, has issued a statement explaining his connection with the firm of H. H. Lippert, Chicago, accused of conspiring to defraud the Government in furnishing army supplies. In his statement General Cruse disclaims any wrongdoing, and asserts that he obtained sanction of the War Department before becoming the contractor's agent. Through his attorney, General

Cruse gave out a prepared statement declaring he had no relations whatsoever with Lippert, while in the quartermaster-general's department, but after his retirement entered Lippert's employ as he believed he had a perfect right to do. When he learned that the army intelligence bureau was investigating his connection with Lippert, the general said, he informed it of all the facts and voluntarily turned over all his correspondence for inspection. The general added that he never had any intimation of any impropriety in the transaction and was perfectly willing to return the pay received either to Lippert or to the Government as the War Department might decide.

## WESTERN CARP INDUSTRY STUDIED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Carp fishermen on Utah lake and along the Jordan River may be afforded an open market for their fish in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, according to dispatches which were received from Washington recently.

Officials of the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington have become interested in the carp fishing on the Pacific Coast, and in addition the bureau is sending an expert to the Middle West and the intermountain states to survey the carp possibilities.

Methods of preserving carp are being extensively studied by the fish experts. The plans of the Utah Fish Canning Company to open a plant at Utah Lake may be included in the study.

## WEAVERS TO RETURN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Representatives of the 4000 cloth weavers who have been on strike for more than five months have voted to return to work today. Of the 56 mills affected officials of the union announced that 10 had granted all the demands of the men, 39 had made some concessions and seven had refused to make any.

## INCREASE IN WAGES GRANTED

BOSTON, Mass.—An increase in wages of from \$2 to \$3 a week has been granted by the Boston Elevated Railway to its firemen, oilers, coal passers, water tenders and helpers, all members of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 3, according to an announcement on Sunday of J. J. McNamara, business agent of the union. The increase is retroactive, dating back to Feb. 16, and the contract does not expire until May 1, 1919.

## JEW SOCIALISTS URGE DEFEAT OF KAISERISM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Jewish Socialist League has issued an appeal to Socialists of America to unite for the defeat of Kaiserism. It reads in part:

"The German Kaiser is marching with an army on Petrograd, on the free Russian republic, in order to destroy it. The Majority Socialists of Germany and Austria have betrayed liberty and socialism. They have abandoned revolution and internationalism and have entered into a miserable pact with their kaisers and their junkers to conquer and rule all democratic peoples."

"The conduct of the official American socialists in this war has been nothing but base reactionism, a mixture of business and politics, of demagoguery and egotism."

"In the midst of the war while Wilhelm was burning the earth with his fire and poisoning the nations with his propaganda, a program of peace was preached here. Like criminal demagogues, the American reactionary majority Socialists shamed and outraged the holy spirit of the war. And Morris Hillquit declared publicly that he would buy no Liberty bonds, thereby strengthening the slavery bonds of Kaiserism. With the money which he would not give for Liberty bonds Mr. Hillquit wanted to go to Stockholm to attend the German Socialist peace conference, the miserable prelude to Brest-Litovsk."

## Now On Display

An Authentic Showing of the New Spring Modes in SUITS COATS DRESSES SKIRTS WAISTS HATS And All Accessories of Dress

PORTLAND, OREGON

Meier & Frank Co.

THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

Exclusive Portland Agents for

"Karpen"

Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture

There is solid comfort in "Karpen" Furniture—the comfort of luxurious lines that fit every curve of the body and of thick, soft cushioning into which you sink deep and restful. Wonderful overstuffed Davenport and Chairs—beautiful cane pieces and numerous other designs always on show here.

POWERS FURNITURE COMPANY

Third and Yamhill, PORTLAND, OREGON

First Showing of Spring

Delightful new styles in suits, coats, dresses and millinery are arriving daily—adding to our already splendid showing of Spring novelties.

Your early purchase means a long season's wear as well as your enjoyment of the "new" while it is new.

Charge Accounts Solicited

EASTERN Outfitting Co.

Washington Street at Tenth

PORTLAND, OREGON

The Best in Footwear

FOUR STORES

W. K. Baker Shoes

270 Washington, 308 Washington, 270 Morrison and 300 Washington Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

Sixth and Stark, PORTLAND, ORE.

OFFICERS:

J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres. Vice-Pres.

E. G. CHAFFORD, First Vice-Pres.

E. L. BARNES, Vice-Pres.

H. B. AINSWORTH, Vice-Pres.

R. W. SCHMIDT, Vice-Pres. and Cash.

A. TUCKER, Vice-Pres.

A. M. WRIGHT, Vice-Pres.

W. A. HOLY, Asst. Cash.

P. S. DICK, Asst. Cash.

GRAHAM DUKEHART, Asst. Cash.

C. M. DYRLUND, Asst. Cash.

E. C. SAMMONS, Asst. Cash.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,500,000

HIGH GRADE CONFECTIONS

ICE CREAM, WATER ICES AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS

SWETLAND'S

267-71 Morrison Street, Near Fourth







## DR. GRIGGS ON "THE WEAVERS"

Hauptmann's Drama Considered  
as Powerful Protest Against  
Economic Wrong by Lecturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—On Saturday morning Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, in the course of his lectures on the Drama of Protest, at Tremont Temple, gave a stirring interpretation of Hauptmann's stirring drama, "The Weavers," and its protest against economic wrong.

This drama deals with the uprising in 1844, of the weavers of Sillesia—Hauptmann's own native province—and it is not without interest to note, in passing, that the play, upon being produced in 1892, was banned by the censor.

Dr. Griggs feels that in "The Weavers," Hauptmann has given the most comprehensive statement possible of the case. The play exhibits all the elements of the struggle of down-trodden working-classes against the cruelly unjust conditions that afflicted them, and though it shows economic "misers faire" at its worst, one remains convinced that the miseries such an evil entails are not one particle overdrawn.

In the characters of Hauptmann's drama, we are shown various types of workers at the loom. We see old men, helplessly resigned or dully despairing; we see mothers, wild, reckless, with the recklessness that is bred of black poverty; we see young girls, still retaining a kind of fragile beauty in spite of overwork and privation; and we see young men, still with the ardor of youth, in whom smolders the fire of rebellion that by and by will precipitate the riot.

We see these "misers faire" in their homes, haunts of despair and degradation, we see them tortured by the cries of their children for food, those most pitiful martyrs of all, to whom life seems to have come as a curse instead of a blessing. And we see them, with the sublime devotion of the poor, share the little they have with those still more unfortunate than they.

In the character of the mill-owner and in the speech with which he addresses the clamoring mob the employer's problem is stated with admirable fairness. Hauptmann's mill-owner is not, by nature, vicious; he is full of sympathy for the individual. But, he argues, if his comforts are greater, are not his cares heavier, his responsibilities more tremendous? The plea of Hauptmann's mill-owner in favor of the often sorely-perplexed employer is in every way just and reasonable, but when he doubles the number of his employees and yields to the consequent necessity of cutting down the individual salary, he forfeits his claim to the defense of his plea.

In his types of weavers Hauptmann shows the different forms of human reaction against fearful conditions. Some of them accept their misery with morose fatalism, others—as illustrated in the admirable characters of old Hise and his wife—see in it the finger of God and accept it with reverent and humble resignation, others, still, are goaded to revolt by it and a riot is the result.

Of course, says Dr. Griggs, we know beforehand what the issue of the riot will be. We know that the troops will be called in and that those of the rioters who survive will be jailed. We know that the weavers will have gained nothing. But, nevertheless, their revolt has taught a lesson. Revolutions, in themselves, are destructive and wasteful, continued Dr. Griggs, but in the great French Revolution, as in every bread riot, there is the protest of ideal humanity blindly, instinctively, and passionately demanding justice. Such a demand for justice is not forever to be quelled by the violence of armed troops. And often in the career of a tyrannical ruler there comes a moment when he is forced to remember that the soldier, though fashioned by discipline into a professional fighting machine, cleaves, through a deeper authority, to those lower classes from which he springs. There comes a time when power and wealth can no longer trust their instrument.

So, if revolutions are useless and wasteful, if the stupid hatred of one social group against all the others is no avail, what will solve the terrible problem?

Men, said Dr. Griggs, in answer to that question, must learn that they are their brothers' keepers, whether they like it or not. They must learn it, even if circumstances must kick and beat that wisdom into them. The powerful must learn to realize the grave responsibilities of power and wealth. The problem will be solved when the employer will have learned the justice of sharing gains and losses with his employees, when he will have learned to give justice in advance, not charity afterwards.

Dropping at no time to the level of dull preaching, handled with consummate technical skill, Hauptmann's "The Weavers" contains a powerful sermon. Next Saturday Dr. Griggs will lecture on Ibsen's drama "Brand" and its protest against time-serving selfishness.

**VISCOUNT HALDANE  
ON PEACE QUESTION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Speaking at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Liberal Club on the subject of the future of nations, Viscount Haldane maintained that everything must be subordinated to securing a permanent and enduring basis of peace, if they were to be delivered from the threats of an instability which had culminated in the greatest war the world had ever seen. The country, Viscount Haldane declared, must fight with grim determination, they must make sure that they were not defeated in the next few months, because not to be defeated in the next few months meant victory. As to whether victory could be won by attempting to destroy the German na-

tion, Viscount Haldane said it had to be remembered that the German nation after all numbered about seventy millions. But even if it were possible, and large slices of the German territory were taken and the nation humiliated, it would be accomplished in the face of the lesson of history. He thought one of the predisposing causes of the present war was the unrighteous seizure of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans in 1870. He expressed the opinion that rightly such portions of Alsace-Lorraine as were actually France should be restored to France, and therefore Great Britain must fight with her allies for that national ideal.

"But," said Viscount Haldane, "do not let us lay down that it would be a good thing to consolidate a beaten foe by imposing on him a sense of grievance or injustice. What we want to see is a reformed Germany, a changed Germany, a Germany in which a popular opinion shall reign, and not the opinion of a small military caste. And if we are to get a Germany that can live and work in the world on decent terms with its neighbors, it must not be a Germany that has any sense of a burning wrong. I want to say no more than that, which points to this, that when we come to discuss the terms of peace it will be necessary to take long views. Germany, of course, must give up her iniquitous occupations of territory. Germany will have to make compensation for the wrongs she has done, perhaps large compensations, but the adjustment will have to be made between that and such a state of things as will simply lay the seed for a future war. If you want to lay permanent foundations for peace, remember that justice, not the pain of punishment, must be your foundation." That was the temper, he said, in which future questions would have to be considered.

Referring to Count Hertling and Count Czernin's recent statements on foreign policy, Viscount Haldane described them as remarkable speeches, and said it looked as if the two statesmen had been in consultation. He thought Count Czernin saw in President Wilson's declaration something upon which Austria and America could consult, and saw Austria and America so close to each other that if they got into discussion they might set an example to the other allies. Austria, Viscount Haldane continued, did not want an acre or a penny in the war of annexation.

Count Hertling's attitude Viscount Haldane did not consider so good, at the same time he asked his audience to remember that Count Hertling had the Ludendorff military rifle muzzle at one ear and the Hindenburg military rifle muzzle at the other. Count Hertling, he said, was perhaps not wrong when he said there was matter for the Central Powers and the enemy to discuss. Count Hertling went some distance toward opening the way for discussion. As for Count Hertling's statement about the freedom of the seas, if, Viscount Haldane said, it could be interpreted as meaning that a league of nations was to keep the sea clear of submarines, and other things, in the interests of everybody, and at the same time, not to allow Great Britain to point the muzzles of her cannons at ships passing Gibraltar and other places, whether that was possible or not, at least it was something to discuss. When Count Hertling stated that Germany did not desire to remain in Belgium except with the Belgian people's consent, they felt there was matter for discussion. Count Hertling had refused to accept the idea of Alsace-Lorraine being returned to France. Well, he would have to reconsider his refusal. Events, Viscount Haldane thought, made one feel that a period of talk about peace was being reached, and that, he considered, was a great thing.

**RAID ON LOS ANGELES  
STUDENTS' BRANCH**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Officers of the Army Intelligence Bureau have raided the headquarters of the Los Angeles branch of the International Bible Students Association. More than 3000 books and other pieces of literature were seized, which will be closely inspected for seditious statements. Among the books taken were many copies of Pastor Russell's "Mystery."

George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex., a leading financier of that city, and one of the leading holders of farm and ranch lands in the State, is the donor to whom the University of Texas will owe its possession of the library of John H. Wrenn, formerly a Chicago broker. The sum of \$225,000 was paid for the collection, which has nearly 10,000 volumes, which are not only extremely rare in many cases, but also bound in a dress given to them by some of the finest masters of the craft. The intermediary in securing the library for the university was its president, R. F. Vinson, who while a student in the University of Chicago, became aware of the collection and its worth and never lost sight of it. To many Chicago collectors and bookmen it seems to have been little known. The donor of the collection, Mr. Littlefield, is a native of Mississippi, who had a full and gallant career in the Confederate army. Following the war he migrated to Texas and in the course of time became an important promoter of its rise to power and wealth as a grower of foodstuffs, animal and vegetable. Later, with

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Enoch A. Bryan**, formerly president of the state college at Pullman, Wash., has been elected commissioner of education for the State of Idaho. He was born and grew up in Indiana, graduating at the State University, and at once entering the public school system as superintendent of schools in one of the larger towns of the State. Then he became president of Vincennes University, where he remained until, in 1893, he was called to serve the State of Washington at its agricultural school and college. In his new position he will have the shaping of the educational system of one of the prosperous and progressive states of the Northwest that, like its neighbors, is free to experiment with new theories and methods of education as the older states along the seaboard do not seem to be.

**Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K. C. B., D. S. O., M. P.**, who recently made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on the Military Service Bill, was returned as coalition member for North Yorkshire in 1916. In his recent speech on man-power Sir Aylmer stated that the British Army was in "magnificent fettle," but that it needed men, and above all else the confidence and co-operation of the nation. The immense issues of the future, he declared, depended upon the "resolution, determination, and grit of the people." Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, who is the son of a soldier, was educated at Wellington College, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and finally at the Staff College at Camberley. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1884, since when his promotion has been very rapid. He first saw active service in India where he served with distinction, and was mentioned in dispatches. During the South African War he was first in command of the mounted engineers. For a time, he was Chief of Staff to General French, and was afterward given command of a column. He was present at the relief of Kimberley, and at many of the other famous South African engagements. During the advance to Pretoria he commanded three cavalry raids when he won the D. S. O., and was raised to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. Two years after the close of the South African War, he was appointed General Staff Officer of the Eastern Command, after which he was given the Scottish Command. He then became assistant director of military training at the War Office. At the outbreak of war, he commanded the eleventh infantry brigade of the fourth division in France and Flanders, where he again served with great distinction. He was four times mentioned in dispatches and was raised to the rank of Major-General. He commanded the twenty-ninth division at the landing in Gallipoli, and was afterward promoted to Lieutenant-General and placed in command of the eighth army corps, which he subsequently commanded in France. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston is a commander of the Legion of Honor, and a grand Officer of the Order of the Belgian Crown.

**George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex.**, a leading financier of that city, and one of the leading holders of farm and ranch lands in the State, is the donor to whom the University of Texas will owe its possession of the library of John H. Wrenn, formerly a Chicago broker. The sum of \$225,000 was paid for the collection, which has nearly 10,000 volumes, which are not only extremely rare in many cases, but also bound in a dress given to them by some of the finest masters of the craft. The intermediary in securing the library for the university was its president, R. F. Vinson, who while a student in the University of Chicago, became aware of the collection and its worth and never lost sight of it. To many Chicago collectors and bookmen it seems to have been little known. The donor of the collection, Mr. Littlefield, is a native of Mississippi, who had a full and gallant career in the Confederate army. Following the war he migrated to Texas and in the course of time became an important promoter of its rise to power and wealth as a grower of foodstuffs, animal and vegetable. Later, with

**George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex.**, a leading financier of that city, and one of the leading holders of farm and ranch lands in the State, is the donor to whom the University of Texas will owe its possession of the library of John H. Wrenn, formerly a Chicago broker. The sum of \$225,000 was paid for the collection, which has nearly 10,000 volumes, which are not only extremely rare in many cases, but also bound in a dress given to them by some of the finest masters of the craft. The intermediary in securing the library for the university was its president, R. F. Vinson, who while a student in the University of Chicago, became aware of the collection and its worth and never lost sight of it. To many Chicago collectors and bookmen it seems to have been little known. The donor of the collection, Mr. Littlefield, is a native of Mississippi, who had a full and gallant career in the Confederate army. Following the war he migrated to Texas and in the course of time became an important promoter of its rise to power and wealth as a grower of foodstuffs, animal and vegetable. Later, with

## RAID ON LOS ANGELES STUDENTS' BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Officers of the Army Intelligence Bureau have raided the headquarters of the Los Angeles branch of the International Bible Students Association. More than 3000 books and other pieces of literature were seized, which will be closely inspected for seditious statements. Among the books taken were many copies of Pastor Russell's "Mystery."

**"Values Tell"**  
The reason why men who know values are  
our patrons.

SEATTLE, WASH. **Chash's** MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR O.C. GRAVES, PRES. 2nd Ave. & Spring

SEATTLE, WASH. **CRESCENT PURE SPICES** CINNAMON  
One of the very few brands of spice ground from first grade raw spice.  
One of a large family of good products.

**One Dollar a Week Buys**  
The Free Sewing Machine  
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet  
Leonard Refrigerator  
Victor Victrola  
Columbia Grafonola

**THE GROTE-RANKIN Co.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**One Dollar a Week Buys**  
The Free Sewing Machine  
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet  
Leonard Refrigerator  
Victor Victrola  
Columbia Grafonola

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

**BOSTON, Mass.**—Officials of Boston to the number of 30 were the guests on Saturday at a luncheon prepared and served by the boys' camp cooking class at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The object was to show them what boys can do in cooking when they set about it and to indicate the quality of the food that is to be offered to the high school boys who are to go into agricultural service during the summer and who are to be cared for at the farm camps. The list of guests included James J. Storrow, Henry B. Endicott, Frank V. Thompson, Michael J. Downey, Stephen R. Dow, director in Massachusetts of the Federal Boys' Working Reserve of the United States, and his assistant, Harold Peabody.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick. After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice what they have studied in the class. They meet weekly in groups of 20 and sell among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

A spring course in millinery will open at the North Bennet Street Industrial School this week.

A league of basketball teams of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge Neighborhood House, East End Union and Margaret Fuller House has resulted in a series of games at the East End Union and Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums which are arousing much interest, but more than that, the league is trying to get the boys' work in Cambridge in a way that is believed will do much for the boys.

Early members of Cambridge Neighborhood House are to gather at the house on Wednesday evening and form a members' association.

Allen T. Burns of Cleveland is to address the next meeting of the Boston Social Union on March 11.

The spring drive begins this week at Cottage Place Neighborhood House. A special evening class in dressmaking will open for young working women and girls' mothers, at which they may make their spring outfits.

On Friday the Mothers Club of Dorchester House, where Miss Alice Moore, headworker of Cambridge Neighborhood House, was headworker before coming to the Cambridge House

**SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN SUMMER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
GADSDEN, Ala.—To save nearly \$500 in fuel bills, the schools at Attalla, instead of closing for the year in May, will reopen for a new term on May 13, three days after the old term ends. The new term will run through the summer and will close Dec. 20.

**BUSH & LANE**  
Upright and Grand Pianos  
THE CECILIAN  
The Perfect Player Piano  
VICTOR & FARRAND  
Pianos and Player Pianos  
ALL LEADING MAKES OF  
TALKING MACHINES,  
SHEET MUSIC and  
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

**Bush & Lane Piano Co.**  
SEATTLE STORE  
1519 Third Avenue

**CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN**  
Introducing  
Latest Style Developments in  
COATS SUITS  
GOWNS AND SKIRTS  
Featuring Values  
of Unusual Merit

**CARMAN**  
Cheasty Building Second Avenue  
SEATTLE

**HARDY & COMPANY**  
DIAMOND JEWELERS  
SILVERSMITHS  
901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE  
Dependable Merchandise

**Holly Unbleached Flour**  
Good Flour Needs No Bleaching  
THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

**BOSTON, Mass.**—Officials of Boston to the number of 30 were the guests on Saturday at a luncheon prepared and served by the boys' camp cooking class at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The object was to show them what boys can do in cooking when they set about it and to indicate the quality of the food that is to be offered to the high school boys who are to go into agricultural service during the summer and who are to be cared for at the farm camps. The list of guests included James J. Storrow, Henry B. Endicott, Frank V. Thompson, Michael J. Downey, Stephen R. Dow, director in Massachusetts of the Federal Boys' Working Reserve of the United States, and his assistant, Harold Peabody.

Sixty boys have been taking the course, under James H. Philbrick. After today they are to work without an instructor, putting into practice what they have studied in the class. They meet weekly in groups of 20 and sell among the neighbors what they produce in the kitchen.

A spring course in millinery will open at the North Bennet Street Industrial School this week.

A league of basketball teams of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge Neighborhood House, East End Union and Margaret Fuller House has resulted in a series of games at the East End Union and Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums which are arousing much interest, but more than that, the league is trying to get the boys' work in Cambridge in a way that is believed will do much for the boys.

Early members of Cambridge Neighborhood House are to gather at the house on Wednesday evening and form a members' association.

Allen T. Burns of Cleveland is to address the next meeting of the Boston Social Union on March 11.

The spring drive begins this week at Cottage Place Neighborhood House. A special evening class in dressmaking will open for young working women and girls' mothers, at which they may make their spring outfits.

On Friday the Mothers Club of Dorchester House, where Miss Alice Moore, headworker of Cambridge Neighborhood House, was headworker before coming to the Cambridge House

**SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN SUMMER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
GADSDEN, Ala.—To save nearly \$500 in fuel bills, the schools at Attalla, instead of closing for the year in May, will reopen for a new term on May 13, three days after the old term ends. The new term will run through the summer and will close Dec. 20.

**BUSH & LANE**  
Upright and Grand Pianos  
THE CECILIAN  
The Perfect Player Piano  
VICTOR & FARRAND  
Pianos and Player Pianos  
ALL LEADING MAKES OF  
TALKING MACHINES,  
SHEET MUSIC and  
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

**Bush & Lane Piano Co.**  
SEATTLE STORE  
1519 Third Avenue

**CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN**  
Introducing  
Latest Style Developments in  
COATS SUITS  
GOWNS AND SKIRTS  
Featuring Values  
of Unusual Merit

**CARMAN**  
Cheasty Building Second Avenue  
SEATTLE

**HARDY & COMPANY**  
DIAMOND JEWELERS  
SILVERSMITHS  
901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE  
Dependable Merchandise

**Holly Unbleached Flour**  
Good Flour Needs No Bleaching  
THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

a year ago, will be entertained by the Mothers Club of the Cambridge House. Miss Alberta M. Houghton will open her home on March 20 for workers with girls, to be addressed by Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

## CONCERNING THE 1914 STAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War that some misapprehension exists as to eligibility to receive the 1914 Star, the approval of which was notified generally in the press, and in particular in Army Order 359 of December, 1917 (issued in advance on Nov. 24, 1917). He has accordingly instructed the Secretary, War Office, to announce that all officers and men, whether still serving or not, who have fulfilled the conditions laid down will receive the decoration. Owing to difficulties of manufacture, the medals will not be ready for issue for some little time, and the distribution of the ribbon can only be made gradually. In regard to the latter, men now in the field are being supplied first, but it is hoped that those at home will be reached shortly.

## BARTENDERS ARE ADDRESSED

**BOSTON, Mass.**—Leaders in the liquor traffic in an effort to prevent ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature and thus stem the fast-spreading movement for curtailment of the traffic, addressed about 1000 members of Boston Bartenders Union, 77, in Fay Hall, Dover and Washington streets, on Sunday, and urged the 2000 members of the organization to go to the State House on Wednesday, when the proposition is to be given a public hearing, and protest against its adoption.

Early members of Cambridge Neighborhood House are to gather at the house on Wednesday evening and form a members' association.

Allen T. Burns of Cleveland is to address the next meeting of the Boston Social Union on March 11.

The spring drive begins this week at Cottage Place Neighborhood House. A special evening class in dressmaking will open for young working women and girls' mothers, at which they may make their spring outfits.

On Friday the Mothers Club of Dorchester House, where Miss Alice Moore, headworker of Cambridge Neighborhood House, was headworker before coming to the Cambridge House

**SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN SUMMER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
GADSDEN, Ala.—To save nearly \$500 in fuel bills, the schools at Attalla, instead of closing for the year in May, will reopen for a new term on May 13, three days after the old term ends. The new term will run through the summer and will close Dec. 20.

**BUSH & LANE**  
Upright and Grand Pianos  
THE CECILIAN  
The Perfect Player Piano  
VICTOR & FARRAND  
Pianos and Player Pianos  
ALL LEADING MAKES OF  
TALKING MACHINES,  
SHEET MUSIC and  
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

**Bush & Lane Piano Co.**  
SEATTLE STORE  
1519 Third Avenue

**CORRECT APPAREL for WOMEN**  
Introducing  
Latest Style Developments in  
COATS SUITS  
GOWNS AND SKIRTS  
Featuring Values  
of Unusual Merit

**CARMAN**  
Cheasty Building Second Avenue  
SEATTLE

**HARDY & COMPANY**  
DIAMOND JEWELERS  
SILVERSMITHS  
901 Second Avenue, SEATTLE  
Dependable Merchandise

**Holly Unbleached Flour**  
Good Flour Needs No Bleaching  
THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.**  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

## ALL PROMISES WILL BE KEPT

Hon. James R. Calder Declares  
Canadian Government Will  
Carry Through Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. James R. Calder was the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the Dominion Alliance Convention held in this city on Feb. 26, 27 and 28. Mr. Calder was a member of the Government of Saskatchewan when that Province passed its first provincial temperance legislation, and on this occasion earned the further distinction of being the first Crown Minister of a federal government to appear in an official capacity on a temperance platform.

"The Government is very much in earnest," he said, "with regard to prohibition. This great war has taught people to think and act differently. The time for political juggling has gone by. The people expect the Government to live up to its pledges. Scraps of paper must be respected. His message from the Dominion Government to the Dominion Alliance was that all promises made with regard to temperance legislation would be faithfully fulfilled. There is much important work yet to be done, he declared, before temperance reform would be clearly rounded out, but the time will come and perhaps quickly, when the capstone of Dominion-wide prohibition will be placed on our effort."

## MORE HEAT AND LESS FUEL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF Lang's Patent Hot-Blast Smoke-Burning Ranges for Service, Hotel and Family



"All the Fuel Burned From the Top"

These ranges are built to utilize all possible heat, thus conserving the fuel. The cold air through the draft is heated before it comes in contact with the smoke and gases. This allows perfect combustion. Then the heat takes a complete circuit over the top, around the oven, under the ashpit before it reaches the draft flue and chimney.

One, two, three or four ovens heated from one firebox. The utility of these ranges is proved in their extensive use by hotels, steamship companies and lumber camps.

Write for illustrated booklet and prices  
F. S. LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SEATTLE, WASH.

**Hardware Crockery**  
House Furnishings  
Sporting Goods Toys  
**Spelger & Hurlbut**  
Incorporated  
Second Avenue and Union Street  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
Main 6307  
"A Store for Everybody"

**Furnish Your Home  
At This Store**  
One whole floor devoted to  
splendid Furniture, Draperies  
and Floor Coverings at prices  
that save you money.  
**Fraser-Paterson Co.**  
SEATTLE, WASH.

**J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.**  
Cloaks, Gowns,  
Millinery, Suits,  
Dresses and Waists  
Complete Assortments and  
Moderate Prices at All Times.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**ULTIMATELY**  
you may wish to know something about  
**Seattle Real Estate**  
Rentals, First Mortgage Loans  
or General Insurance  
**WEST & WHEELER,**  
Colman Building,  
said City, have specialized in all the  
above lines for many years and will  
welcome inquiries concerning any or all  
of them. Bank references furnished.

**KRISTOFERSON'S**  
PERFECTLY  
PASTEURIZED  
MILK  
Phone Elliott 228  
501

**Occidental Fuel Company**  
ROY J. HUTSON, Manager  
**CLEAN COAL**  
Elliott 325  
833 R. R. Ave. So.  
SEATTLE

**DYERS**  
and  
CLEANERS  
**WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY**  
Starch Work  
Plain Work  
Rough Dry  
Dry Wash  
Wet Wash  
CARPET CLEANING SHOE REPAIRING  
"GOOD WORK"  
50 Alki Avenue Phone West 258

**James & Merrihew**  
Elliott Bldg  
2nd & Pike Sts.  
Main 1614  
Leading Portrait Photographers

**MEATS—POULTRY**  
Butter and Eggs  
UNION MARKET  
285 Union Street,  
near 3rd Ave.  
Main 5386—Elliott 1787

**Calvert-Calhoun  
Printing Co.**  
209 Pacific Block. Main 2664  
SEATTLE

**A. M. Hahn**  
Ladies' Specialty Shop  
SUITS, WAISTS, LACES, NECKWEAR,  
COATS, GOWNS, DRESSES,  
1326 2d Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

**The Taylor Book Co.**  
Arcade Building, Tel. M. 5352 Seattle, Wash.  
GENERAL AGENTS  
THE GENUINE  
MERRIAM-WEBSTER DICTIONARY  
Reference History Edition  
Prompt Reply to Your Inquiry



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET RATHER HEAVY

Specialties Show Widest Fluctuations, but Business Is Very Quiet on the Exchanges—Shoe Machinery Up

Securities in New York in the early dealings today were narrow and heavy. Price losses in several instances were substantial. These included United States Steel common, Union Pacific, American Smelting, Texas Company and Marine preferred. Some of the automobile issues showed some resistance, but finally sold off. Baldwin opened up, but did not hold, and became weak.

Shoe Machinery common was a feature in the first few minutes of trading in the Boston stock market today. It rose more than two points.

The New York list continued heavy late in the first half hour.

Business became very quiet toward midday. There were some moderate recoveries from the low level, but as a general thing the tone was inclined to be heavy. At midday net losses of a point or more were recorded by American Telephone, Gulf, Marine preferred, Sinclair Oil and Texas Company. Moderate gains were made by American Car & Foundry, Baldwin and General Motors.

On the Boston exchange Boston Elevated sold off a point. West End also declined a point.

The tone was slightly harder in the early afternoon. General Motors had a gain of more than 3 points before the beginning of the last hour. Baldwin also was strong. New York Air Brake moved up 2 points from the forenoon low.

## S. H. KRESS & CO. YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Kress & Co. and subsidiary concerns report for the year ended Dec. 31, these changes in earnings:

	1917	Increase
Net profits	\$1,465,461	\$111,368
7% divs	110,000	100,000
Surplus	1,185,461	28,822
P & L surplus	2,727,613	1,185,461

\*Decrease.

Equal to \$2.88 a share on \$12,000,000 common stock, compared with \$3.95 in 1916.

## MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—One hundred and eleven business concerns were incorporated under Massachusetts laws in February with authorized capital aggregating \$13,304,000, or less than half the permitted capital for the similar month of 1917, when 187 companies received charters with \$29,287,000 of capital. The number of companies incorporated fell off 25 per cent from January, when 126 concerns received charters with total capital of \$16,456,000.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75½, cables 4.76 7-16. France 5.72½, cables 5.70½. Lire 8.22½, cables 8.21. Swiss checks 4.77, cables 4.47 4-16. Guilders 4½ 4-16. Rubles 13 13-16. Pesetas 24 24-25. Stockholm 31½ 32. Christiania 30½ 30-32. Copenhagen 30½ 30-32, 60-day sterling bills 4.72, and 90-day 4.70½, both nominal. The only feature of the foreign exchange market was a slightly easier tone in lire.

## OKLAHOMA CROP REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Oklahoma March crop report makes wheat condition 53, compared with 56 a month ago, 73 a year ago, and 68 last June. The oats acreage is 2 per cent less than last year. Farmers' reserves of wheat are 5 per cent of the crop, or the same as a year ago, corn 19 per cent, compared with 27 per cent last year, oats 14 per cent, compared with 18 per cent last year.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85½, unchanged. LONDON, England—Bar silver 42½d., unchanged.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature; moderate south winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy, probably rain late tonight and on Tuesday; warmer.

For Northern New England: Fair and not so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow.

North Atlantic States for week: Some prospects of rain or snow about Tuesday over northern portion; fair thereafter; moderate temperatures first half of week; colder second half.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 31.9; 10 a. m. 32.1; 12 noon 32.2; 2 p. m. 32.3; 4 p. m. 32.4; 6 p. m. 32.5; 8 p. m. 32.6; 10 p. m. 32.7; 11 p. m. 32.8; 12 noon 32.9; 2 p. m. 33.0; 4 p. m. 33.1; 6 p. m. 33.2; 8 p. m. 33.3; 10 p. m. 33.4; 11 p. m. 33.5; 12 noon 33.6; 2 p. m. 33.7; 4 p. m. 33.8; 6 p. m. 33.9; 8 p. m. 34.0; 10 p. m. 34.1; 11 p. m. 34.2; 12 noon 34.3; 2 p. m. 34.4; 4 p. m. 34.5; 6 p. m. 34.6; 8 p. m. 34.7; 10 p. m. 34.8; 11 p. m. 34.9; 12 noon 35.0; 2 p. m. 35.1; 4 p. m. 35.2; 6 p. m. 35.3; 8 p. m. 35.4; 10 p. m. 35.5; 11 p. m. 35.6; 12 noon 35.7; 2 p. m. 35.8; 4 p. m. 35.9; 6 p. m. 36.0; 8 p. m. 36.1; 10 p. m. 36.2; 11 p. m. 36.3; 12 noon 36.4; 2 p. m. 36.5; 4 p. m. 36.6; 6 p. m. 36.7; 8 p. m. 36.8; 10 p. m. 36.9; 11 p. m. 37.0; 12 noon 37.1; 2 p. m. 37.2; 4 p. m. 37.3; 6 p. m. 37.4; 8 p. m. 37.5; 10 p. m. 37.6; 11 p. m. 37.7; 12 noon 37.8; 2 p. m. 37.9; 4 p. m. 38.0; 6 p. m. 38.1; 8 p. m. 38.2; 10 p. m. 38.3; 11 p. m. 38.4; 12 noon 38.5; 2 p. m. 38.6; 4 p. m. 38.7; 6 p. m. 38.8; 8 p. m. 38.9; 10 p. m. 39.0; 11 p. m. 39.1; 12 noon 39.2; 2 p. m. 39.3; 4 p. m. 39.4; 6 p. m. 39.5; 8 p. m. 39.6; 10 p. m. 39.7; 11 p. m. 39.8; 12 noon 39.9; 2 p. m. 40.0; 4 p. m. 40.1; 6 p. m. 40.2; 8 p. m. 40.3; 10 p. m. 40.4; 11 p. m. 40.5; 12 noon 40.6; 2 p. m. 40.7; 4 p. m. 40.8; 6 p. m. 40.9; 8 p. m. 41.0; 10 p. m. 41.1; 11 p. m. 41.2; 12 noon 41.3; 2 p. m. 41.4; 4 p. m. 41.5; 6 p. m. 41.6; 8 p. m. 41.7; 10 p. m. 41.8; 11 p. m. 41.9; 12 noon 42.0; 2 p. m. 42.1; 4 p. m. 42.2; 6 p. m. 42.3; 8 p. m. 42.4; 10 p. m. 42.5; 11 p. m. 42.6; 12 noon 42.7; 2 p. m. 42.8; 4 p. m. 42.9; 6 p. m. 43.0; 8 p. m. 43.1; 10 p. m. 43.2; 11 p. m. 43.3; 12 noon 43.4; 2 p. m. 43.5; 4 p. m. 43.6; 6 p. m. 43.7; 8 p. m. 43.8; 10 p. m. 43.9; 11 p. m. 44.0; 12 noon 44.1; 2 p. m. 44.2; 4 p. m. 44.3; 6 p. m. 44.4; 8 p. m. 44.5; 10 p. m. 44.6; 11 p. m. 44.7; 12 noon 44.8; 2 p. m. 44.9; 4 p. m. 45.0; 6 p. m. 45.1; 8 p. m. 45.2; 10 p. m. 45.3; 11 p. m. 45.4; 12 noon 45.5; 2 p. m. 45.6; 4 p. m. 45.7; 6 p. m. 45.8; 8 p. m. 45.9; 10 p. m. 46.0; 11 p. m. 46.1; 12 noon 46.2; 2 p. m. 46.3; 4 p. m. 46.4; 6 p. m. 46.5; 8 p. m. 46.6; 10 p. m. 46.7; 11 p. m. 46.8; 12 noon 46.9; 2 p. m. 47.0; 4 p. m. 47.1; 6 p. m. 47.2; 8 p. m. 47.3; 10 p. m. 47.4; 11 p. m. 47.5; 12 noon 47.6; 2 p. m. 47.7; 4 p. m. 47.8; 6 p. m. 47.9; 8 p. m. 48.0; 10 p. m. 48.1; 11 p. m. 48.2; 12 noon 48.3; 2 p. m. 48.4; 4 p. m. 48.5; 6 p. m. 48.6; 8 p. m. 48.7; 10 p. m. 48.8; 11 p. m. 48.9; 12 noon 49.0; 2 p. m. 49.1; 4 p. m. 49.2; 6 p. m. 49.3; 8 p. m. 49.4; 10 p. m. 49.5; 11 p. m. 49.6; 12 noon 49.7; 2 p. m. 49.8; 4 p. m. 49.9; 6 p. m. 50.0; 8 p. m. 50.1; 10 p. m. 50.2; 11 p. m. 50.3; 12 noon 50.4; 2 p. m. 50.5; 4 p. m. 50.6; 6 p. m. 50.7; 8 p. m. 50.8; 10 p. m. 50.9; 11 p. m. 51.0; 12 noon 51.1; 2 p. m. 51.2; 4 p. m. 51.3; 6 p. m. 51.4; 8 p. m. 51.5; 10 p. m. 51.6; 11 p. m. 51.7; 12 noon 51.8; 2 p. m. 51.9; 4 p. m. 52.0; 6 p. m. 52.1; 8 p. m. 52.2; 10 p. m. 52.3; 11 p. m. 52.4; 12 noon 52.5; 2 p. m. 52.6; 4 p. m. 52.7; 6 p. m. 52.8; 8 p. m. 52.9; 10 p. m. 53.0; 11 p. m. 53.1; 12 noon 53.2; 2 p. m. 53.3; 4 p. m. 53.4; 6 p. m. 53.5; 8 p. m. 53.6; 10 p. m. 53.7; 11 p. m. 53.8; 12 noon 53.9; 2 p. m. 54.0; 4 p. m. 54.1; 6 p. m. 54.2; 8 p. m. 54.3; 10 p. m. 54.4; 11 p. m. 54.5; 12 noon 54.6; 2 p. m. 54.7; 4 p. m. 54.8; 6 p. m. 54.9; 8 p. m. 55.0; 10 p. m. 55.1; 11 p. m. 55.2; 12 noon 55.3; 2 p. m. 55.4; 4 p. m. 55.5; 6 p. m. 55.6; 8 p. m. 55.7; 10 p. m. 55.8; 11 p. m. 55.9; 12 noon 56.0; 2 p. m. 56.1; 4 p. m. 56.2; 6 p. m. 56.3; 8 p. m. 56.4; 10 p. m. 56.5; 11 p. m. 56.6; 12 noon 56.7; 2 p. m. 56.8; 4 p. m. 56.9; 6 p. m. 57.0; 8 p. m. 57.1; 10 p. m. 57.2; 11 p. m. 57.3; 12 noon 57.4; 2 p. m. 57.5; 4 p. m. 57.6; 6 p. m. 57.7; 8 p. m. 57.8; 10 p. m. 57.9; 11 p. m. 58.0; 12 noon 58.1; 2 p. m. 58.2; 4 p. m. 58.3; 6 p. m. 58.4; 8 p. m. 58.5; 10 p. m. 58.6; 11 p. m. 58.7; 12 noon 58.8; 2 p. m. 58.9; 4 p. m. 59.0; 6 p. m. 59.1; 8 p. m. 59.2; 10 p. m. 59.3; 11 p. m. 59.4; 12 noon 59.5; 2 p. m. 59.6; 4 p. m. 59.7; 6 p. m. 59.8; 8 p. m. 59.9; 10 p. m. 60.0; 11 p. m. 60.1; 12 noon 60.2; 2 p. m. 60.3; 4 p. m. 60.4; 6 p. m. 60.5; 8 p. m. 60.6; 10 p. m. 60.7; 11 p. m. 60.8; 12 noon 60.9; 2 p. m. 61.0; 4 p. m. 61.1; 6 p. m. 61.2; 8 p. m. 61.3; 10 p. m. 61.4; 11 p. m. 61.5; 12 noon 61.6; 2 p. m. 61.7; 4 p. m. 61.8; 6 p. m. 61.9; 8 p. m. 62.0; 10 p. m. 62.1; 11 p. m. 62.2; 12 noon 62.3; 2 p. m. 62.4; 4 p. m. 62.5; 6 p. m. 62.6; 8 p. m. 62.7; 10 p. m. 62.8; 11 p. m. 62.9; 12 noon 63.0; 2 p. m. 63.1; 4 p. m. 63.2; 6 p. m. 63.3; 8 p. m. 63.4; 10 p. m. 63.5; 11 p. m. 63.6; 12 noon 63.7; 2 p. m. 63.8; 4 p. m. 63.9; 6 p. m. 64.0; 8 p. m. 64.1; 10 p. m. 64.2; 11 p. m. 64.3; 12 noon 64.4; 2 p. m. 64.5; 4 p. m. 64.6; 6 p. m. 64.7; 8 p. m. 64.8; 10 p. m. 64.9; 11 p. m. 65.0; 12 noon 65.1; 2 p. m. 65.2; 4 p. m. 65.3; 6 p. m. 65.4; 8 p. m. 65.5; 10 p. m. 65.6; 11 p. m. 65.7; 12 noon 65.8; 2 p. m. 65.9; 4 p. m. 66.0; 6 p. m. 66.1; 8 p. m. 66.2; 10 p. m. 66.3; 11 p. m. 66.4; 12 noon 66.5; 2 p. m. 66.6; 4 p. m. 66.7; 6 p. m. 66.8; 8 p. m. 66.9; 10 p. m. 67.0; 11 p. m. 67.1; 12 noon 67.2; 2 p. m. 67.3; 4 p. m. 67.4; 6 p. m. 67.5; 8 p. m. 67.6; 10 p. m. 67.7; 11 p. m. 67.8; 12 noon 67.9; 2 p. m. 68.0; 4 p. m. 68.1; 6 p. m. 68.2; 8 p. m. 68.3; 10 p. m. 68.4; 11 p. m. 68.5; 12 noon 68.6; 2 p. m. 68.7; 4 p. m. 68.8; 6 p. m. 68.9; 8 p. m. 69.0; 10 p. m. 69.1; 11 p. m. 69.2; 12 noon 69.3; 2 p. m. 69.4; 4 p. m. 69.5; 6 p. m. 69.6; 8 p. m. 69.7; 10 p. m. 69.8; 11 p. m. 69.9; 12 noon 70.0; 2 p. m. 70.1; 4 p. m. 70.2; 6 p. m. 70.3; 8 p. m. 70.4; 10 p. m. 70.5; 11 p. m. 70.6; 12 noon 70.7; 2 p. m. 70.8; 4 p. m. 70.9; 6 p. m. 71.0; 8 p. m. 71.1; 10 p. m. 71.2; 11 p. m. 71.3; 12 noon 71.4; 2 p. m. 71.5; 4 p. m. 71.6; 6 p. m. 71.7; 8 p. m. 71.8; 10 p. m. 71.9; 11 p. m. 72.0; 12 noon 72.1; 2 p. m. 72.2; 4 p. m. 72.3; 6 p. m. 72.4; 8 p. m. 72.5; 10 p. m. 72.6; 11 p. m. 72.7; 12 noon 72.8; 2 p. m. 72.9; 4 p. m. 73.0; 6 p. m. 73.1; 8 p. m. 73.2; 10 p. m. 73.3; 11 p. m. 73.4; 12 noon 73.5; 2 p. m. 73.6; 4 p. m. 73.7; 6 p. m. 73.8; 8 p. m. 73.9; 10 p. m. 74.0; 11 p. m. 74.1; 12 noon 74.2; 2 p. m. 74.3; 4 p. m. 74.4; 6 p. m. 74.5; 8 p. m. 74.6; 10 p. m. 74.7; 11 p. m. 74.8; 12 noon 74.9; 2 p. m. 75.0; 4 p. m. 75.1; 6 p. m. 75.2; 8 p. m. 75.3; 10 p. m. 75.4; 11 p. m. 75.5; 12 noon 75.6; 2 p. m. 75.7; 4 p. m. 75.8; 6 p. m. 75.9; 8 p. m. 76.0; 10 p. m. 76.1; 11 p. m. 76.2; 12 noon 76.3; 2 p. m. 76.4; 4 p. m. 76.5; 6 p. m. 76.6; 8 p. m. 76.7; 10 p. m. 76.8; 11 p. m. 76.9; 12 noon 77.0; 2 p. m. 77.1; 4 p. m. 77.2; 6 p. m. 77.3; 8 p. m. 77.4; 10 p. m. 77.5; 11 p. m. 77.6; 12 noon 77.7; 2 p. m. 77.8; 4 p. m. 77.9; 6 p. m. 78.0; 8 p. m. 78.1; 10 p. m. 78.2; 11 p. m. 78.3; 12 noon 78.4; 2 p. m. 78.5; 4 p. m. 78.6; 6 p. m. 78.7; 8 p. m. 78.8; 10 p. m. 78.9; 11 p. m. 79.0; 12 noon 79.1; 2 p. m. 79.2; 4 p. m. 79.3; 6 p. m. 79.4; 8 p. m. 79.5; 10 p. m. 79.6; 11 p. m. 79.7; 12 noon 79.8; 2 p. m. 79.9; 4 p. m. 80.0; 6 p. m. 80.1; 8 p. m. 80.2; 10 p. m. 80.3; 11 p. m. 80.4; 12 noon 80.5; 2 p. m. 80.6; 4 p. m. 80.7; 6 p. m. 80.8; 8 p. m. 80.9; 10 p. m. 81.0; 11 p. m. 81.1; 12 noon 81.2; 2 p. m. 81.3; 4 p. m. 81.4; 6 p. m. 81.5; 8 p. m. 81.6; 10 p. m. 81.7; 11 p. m. 81.8; 12 noon 81.9; 2 p. m. 82.0; 4 p. m. 82.1; 6 p. m. 82.2; 8 p. m. 82.3; 10 p. m. 82.4; 11 p. m. 82.5; 12 noon 82.6; 2 p. m. 82.7; 4 p. m. 82.8; 6 p. m. 82.9; 8 p. m. 83.0; 10 p. m. 83.1; 11 p. m. 83.2; 12 noon 83.3; 2 p. m. 83.4; 4 p. m. 83.5; 6 p. m. 83.6; 8 p. m. 83.7; 10 p. m. 83.8; 11 p. m. 83.9; 12 noon 84.0; 2 p. m. 84.1; 4 p. m. 84.2; 6 p. m. 84.3; 8 p. m. 84.4; 10 p. m. 84.5; 11 p. m. 84.6; 12 noon 84.7; 2 p. m. 84.8; 4 p. m. 84.9; 6 p. m. 85.0; 8 p. m. 85.1; 10 p. m. 85.2; 11 p. m. 85.3; 12 noon 85.4; 2 p. m. 85.5; 4 p. m. 85.6; 6 p. m. 85.7; 8 p. m. 85.8; 10 p. m. 85.9; 11 p. m. 86.0; 12 noon 86.1; 2 p. m. 86.2; 4 p. m. 86.3; 6 p. m. 86.4; 8 p. m. 86.5; 10 p. m. 86.6; 11 p. m. 86.7; 12 noon 86.8; 2 p. m. 86.9; 4 p. m. 87.0; 6 p. m. 87.1; 8 p. m. 87.2; 10 p. m. 87.3; 11 p. m. 87.4; 12 noon 87.5; 2 p. m. 87.6; 4 p. m. 87.7; 6 p. m. 87.8; 8 p. m. 87.9; 10 p. m. 88.0; 11 p. m. 88.1; 12 noon 88.2; 2 p. m. 88.3; 4 p. m. 88.4; 6 p. m. 88.5; 8 p. m. 88.6; 10 p. m. 88.7; 11 p. m. 88.8; 12 noon 88.9; 2 p. m. 89.0; 4 p. m. 89.1; 6 p. m. 89.2; 8 p. m. 89.3; 10 p. m. 89.4; 11 p. m. 89.5; 12 noon 89.6; 2 p. m. 89.7; 4 p. m. 89.8; 6 p. m. 89.9; 8 p. m. 90.0; 10 p. m. 90.1; 11 p. m. 90.2; 12 noon 90.3; 2 p. m. 90.4; 4 p. m. 90.5; 6 p. m. 90.6; 8 p. m. 90.7; 10 p. m. 90.8; 11 p. m. 90.9; 12 noon 91.0; 2 p. m. 91.1; 4 p. m. 91.2; 6 p. m. 91.3; 8 p. m. 91.4; 10 p. m. 91.5; 11 p. m. 91.6; 12 noon 91.7; 2 p. m. 91.8; 4 p. m. 91.9; 6 p. m. 92.0; 8 p. m. 92.1; 10 p. m. 92.2; 11 p. m. 92.3; 12 noon 92.4; 2 p. m. 92.5; 4 p. m. 92.6; 6 p. m. 92.7; 8 p. m. 92.8; 10 p. m. 92.9; 11 p. m. 93.0; 12 noon 93.1; 2 p. m. 93.2; 4 p. m. 93.3; 6 p. m. 93.4; 8 p. m. 93.5; 10 p. m. 93.6; 11 p. m. 93.7; 12 noon 93.8; 2 p. m. 93.9; 4 p. m. 94.0; 6 p. m. 94.1; 8 p. m. 94.2; 10 p. m. 94.3; 11 p. m. 94.4; 12 noon 94.5; 2 p. m. 94.6; 4 p. m. 94.7; 6 p. m. 94.8; 8 p. m. 94.9; 10 p. m. 95.0; 11 p. m. 95.1; 12 noon 95.2; 2 p. m. 95.3; 4 p. m. 95.4; 6 p. m. 95.5; 8 p. m. 95.6; 10 p. m. 95.7; 11 p. m. 95.8; 12 noon 95.9; 2 p. m. 96.0; 4 p. m. 96.1; 6 p. m. 96.2; 8 p. m. 96.3; 10 p. m. 96.4; 11 p. m. 96.5; 12 noon 96.6; 2 p. m. 96.7; 4 p. m. 96.8; 6 p. m. 96.9; 8 p. m. 97.0; 10 p. m. 97.1; 11 p. m. 97.2; 12 noon 97.3; 2 p. m. 97.4; 4 p. m. 97.5; 6 p. m. 97.6; 8 p. m. 97.7; 10 p. m. 97.8; 11 p. m. 97.9; 12 noon 98.0; 2 p. m. 98.1; 4 p. m. 98.2; 6 p. m. 98.3; 8 p. m. 98.4; 10 p. m. 98.5; 11 p. m. 98.6; 12 noon 98.7; 2 p. m. 98.8; 4 p. m. 98.9; 6 p. m. 99.0; 8 p. m. 99.1; 10 p. m. 99.2; 11 p. m. 99.3; 12 noon 99.4; 2 p. m. 99.5; 4 p. m. 99.6; 6 p. m. 99.7; 8 p. m. 99.8; 10 p. m. 99.9; 11 p. m. 100.0; 12 noon 100.1; 2 p. m. 100.2; 4 p. m. 100.3; 6 p. m. 100.4; 8 p. m. 100.5; 10 p. m. 100.6; 11 p. m. 100.7; 12 noon 100.8; 2 p. m. 100.9; 4 p. m. 101.0; 6 p. m. 101.1; 8 p. m. 101.2; 10 p. m. 101.3; 11 p. m. 101.4; 12 noon 101.5; 2 p. m. 101.6; 4 p. m. 101.7; 6 p. m. 101.8; 8 p. m. 101.9; 10 p. m. 102.0; 11 p. m. 102.1; 12 noon 102.2; 2 p. m. 102.3; 4 p. m. 102.4; 6 p. m. 102.5; 8 p. m. 102.6; 10 p. m. 102.7; 11 p. m. 102.8; 12 noon 102.9; 2 p. m. 103.0; 4 p. m. 103.1; 6 p. m. 103.2; 8 p. m. 103.3; 10 p. m. 103.4; 11 p. m. 103.5; 12 noon 103.6; 2 p. m. 103.7; 4 p. m. 103.8; 6 p. m. 103.9; 8 p. m. 104.0; 10 p. m. 104.1; 11 p. m. 104.2; 12 noon 104.3; 2 p. m. 104.4; 4 p. m. 104.5; 6 p. m. 104.6; 8 p. m. 104.7; 10 p. m. 104.8; 11 p. m. 104.9; 12 noon 105.0; 2 p. m. 105.1; 4 p. m. 105.2; 6 p. m. 105.3; 8 p. m. 105.4; 10 p. m. 105.5; 11 p. m. 105.6; 12 noon 105.7; 2 p. m. 105.8; 4 p. m. 105.9; 6 p. m. 106.0; 8 p. m. 106.1; 10 p. m. 106.2; 11 p. m. 106.3; 12 noon 106.4; 2 p. m. 106.5; 4 p. m. 106.6; 6 p. m. 106.7; 8 p. m. 106.8; 10 p. m. 106.9; 11 p. m. 107.0; 12 noon 107.1; 2 p. m. 107.2; 4 p. m. 107.3; 6 p. m. 107.4; 8 p. m. 107.5; 10 p. m. 107.6; 11 p. m. 107.7; 12 noon 107.8; 2 p. m. 107.9; 4 p. m. 108.0; 6 p. m. 108.1; 8 p. m. 108.2; 10 p. m. 108.3; 11 p. m. 108.4; 12 noon 108.5; 2 p. m. 108.6; 4 p. m. 108.7; 6 p. m. 108.8; 8 p. m. 108.9; 10 p. m. 109.0; 11 p. m. 109.1; 12 noon 109.2; 2 p. m. 109.3; 4 p. m. 109.4; 6 p. m. 109.5; 8 p. m. 109.6; 10 p. m. 109.7; 11 p. m. 109.8; 12 noon 109.9; 2 p. m. 110.0; 4 p. m. 110.1; 6 p. m. 110.2; 8 p. m. 110.3; 10 p. m. 110.4; 11 p. m. 110.5; 12 noon 110.6; 2 p. m. 110.7; 4 p. m. 110.8; 6 p. m. 110.9; 8 p. m. 111.0; 10 p. m. 111.1; 11 p. m. 111.2; 12 noon 111.3; 2 p. m. 111.4; 4 p. m. 111.5; 6 p. m. 111.6; 8 p. m. 111.7; 10 p. m. 111.8; 11 p. m. 111.9; 12 noon 112.0; 2 p. m. 112.1; 4 p. m. 112.2; 6 p. m. 112.3; 8 p. m. 112.4; 10 p. m. 112.5; 11 p. m. 112.6; 12 noon 112.7; 2 p. m. 112.8; 4 p. m. 112.9; 6 p. m. 113.0; 8 p. m. 113.1; 10 p. m. 113.2; 11 p. m. 113.3; 12 noon 113.4; 2 p. m. 113.5; 4 p. m. 113.6; 6 p. m. 113.7; 8 p. m. 113.8; 10 p. m. 113.9; 11 p. m. 114.0; 12 noon 114.1; 2 p. m. 114.2; 4 p. m. 114.3; 6 p. m. 114.4; 8 p. m. 114.5; 10 p. m. 114.6; 11 p. m.



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF  
ACTIVE STOCKS

Securities Move Over Uneven Course During Week, Recording Both Net Gains and Losses—Specialties Prominent

BOSTON, Mass. — On diminished trading, prices on the New York stock exchange moved along an irregular course last week. Trading was featured by the action of certain specialties like American Car & Foundry on the upside, and some motors on the down side. The rails were generally firm, Union Pacific advancing several points, while St. Paul was heavy, due to the dividend omission on its common stock. The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 2:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Juneau	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Packers	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am. Can.	42 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am. Car & Fdy.	79 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. H. & L.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Lined	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Loco	68 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am. Smelters	83 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Woolen	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Anacostia	65 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalaya	61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Bald Loco	80 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can. Pac.	148 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Cent. Leather	73 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	42 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Con. Prods.	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Crucible	61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Cuba Can.	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gaston W. & W.	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen. Electric	143 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gen. Motors	128 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Gen. N. O. R.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gen. N. O. R.	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Inspiration	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int. Nickel	28 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Int. Paper	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Met. Marine	31 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Midvale Steel	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mex. Pet.	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Mex. Steel	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
M. P. Steel	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	52 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
N. Y. Central	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Nor. Pac.	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Ohio C. & G.	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Int. Nickel	28 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pitts. Coal	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pitts. W. Va.	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pressed St. Car	62 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
R. W. Spr.	52 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Ray Cons.	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Royal Dutch	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sinclair Oil	62 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sou. Pac.	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Sou. Ry.	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Studebaker	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Texas Co.	154 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Un. Pac.	123 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U. S. Steel	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Willis-Over	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

\*Advance. †Ex-dividend.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—S. J. Cohen; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fecker; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—William Karsh of A. Schwartz & Son, U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Perkins of Bra Rock Dry Goods Co.; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry & Co.; Essex. Omaha—J. W. Wythe of Hayden Bros.; Essex. Philadelphia—A. Schwartz of Knowl & Ruth; U. S. Pittsburgh—W. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Tour. Pittsburgh—Joseph Glaser; Essex. Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex. San Francisco—Paul Tieberg; U. S. Savannah—N. Freeman; U. S. St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 144 Essex Street, Boston.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Wholesale prices of fish were unusually low today for a Monday, when demand is usually the strongest of the week. Dealers say it is owing to heavy receipts of fish all last week, and also today. Arrivals today: Schooners Bay State 56,000 pounds, J. M. Marshall 45,000, Rob Roy 48,900, Georgia 46,850, Ralph Brown 47,200, Ellen & Mary 46,100 and dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$10.11, steak cod \$9.25, and pollock \$7.35, market.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — There were no arrivals with fish at this port to-

day. Several vessels are preparing for the coming mackerel season, and many expect to sit out within two weeks. The fleet usually sails about the last of March for waters in the vicinity of Virginia.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The schooner Elk arrived today with 45,000 pounds of fish, selling ex vessel at 8 1/2 cents a pound, or about 2 cents lower than recent quotations.

UNITED STATES  
RUBBER REPORT

Remarkable Increase in Business Enjoyed by Company Since 1905—Share Earnings Large

BOSTON, Mass. — The United States Rubber Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31. The consolidated income account for the year follows:

	1917	1916
Net sales	\$176,139,694	\$156,759,129
Cost of mfg. and exp.	\$144,916,841	\$110,962,740
Operating profits	\$31,243,053	\$15,796,389
Other income	2,442,815	2,442,815
Total income	\$33,685,868	\$18,239,204
Depreciation discount	4,416,943	2,733,105
Deduct for bad debts	507,529	314,444
Exc. profits & inc. tax	3,465,830	447,881
Inc. charges (net)	4,234,618	—
Total	\$21,784,628	\$15,483,430
Net income	\$11,901,240	\$2,755,774
Int. on bonds	3,117,357	3,517,566
Net profits	\$15,018,597	\$11,273,340
Dividends—U. S. Rub.	4,980,370	4,835,844
Div. on sub. corp.	2,092,912	119,233
Inc. chgs. period prior	—	—
To 1916 (net)	—	\$28,013
Surplus for period	\$10,358,514	\$5,443,113
Previous surplus	\$28,479,134	\$22,962,322
Add to surplus—2d pfd	—	73,700
Int. on 1st pfd. st.	—	—
Deduct from surplus	6,946,441	—
P. & I. sur. Dec. 31	\$31,894,207	\$24,479,135

\*Equal to 28.7 per cent on \$36,000,000 common stock.

The balance sheet of United States Rubber Company and subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31 compares:

	1917	1916
Assets—		
Prop. pils. & invest.	\$128,106,826	\$130,187,628
Inven. & manuf. goods	72,440,170	48,530,397
Cash	9,465,833	10,123,709
Receiv. & pay.	2,058,433	14,749,774
Acc. rec.	36,313,507	26,062,707
Secs. incl. U. S. Rubber	7,937,920	3,481,655
Stk. fund cash	1,257,218	1,716,619
Miscellaneous	257,575,781	222,366,569
Total	\$257,575,781	\$222,366,569
Liabilities:		
First pfd. stock	61,722,200	60,773,600
Second pfd. stock	403,600	403,600
Common stock	36,000,000	36,000,000
Stk. of sub. corp. in hands of public	320,655	1,376,980
Collat. trust bonds	60,000,000	16,000,000
Bonds of sub. corp.	11,600,000	20,307,000
Notes & loans pay.	19,430,955	26,702,866
Accept for import of crude rubber	1,877,667	1,891,093
Merch. acc. pay.	8,548,084	6,526,168
Acc. int. tax, etc.	5,249,718	801,527
Res. for divs.	1,240,498	1,223,040
Insur. fund reserve	1,316,529	932,482
Emp. acc. fund	485,323	368,041
Res. for deprec.	7,707,891	5,000,000
General reserves	3,072,169	—
Fixed sur. (sub. cos.)	6,709,275	15,000,000
Surplus	21,891,207	28,479,134
Total	\$257,575,781	\$222,366,569

President Colt says in part:

When it is considered that the business of the company has increased from \$33,000,000 in 1905 to \$176,000,000 in 1917, it will be seen that there is needed a broader and more comprehensive organization.

With the funding of the company's indebtedness, accomplished early in 1917, the United States Rubber Company has taken over the plants of most of the subsidiaries, including those of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, all of the minority stock of that company having been acquired. This has made practical the consolidation of the mechanical goods division of the company which recently has been accomplished, and from which are anticipated very beneficial results.

## REAL ESTATE

Title has been transferred to the property known as Myrtle Court, at 42 Ivy Street, Back Bay. It consists of a five-story brick apartment house, together with a lot of land containing 5269 square feet, all valued at \$34,900 on the assessor's books, of which \$3200 is land value. Philip Slater was the grantor and Sarah Gordon took the title.

The Morton Realty Association, Inc., has taken title from Frederick L. Lagan, owner of a block of four octagon front frame dwellings, at 2 to 8 Robey Street, formerly Cottage Terrace, Dorchester. This property carries an assessment of \$12,100, which includes \$1700 on 6328 square feet of land.

Lewis H. Josselyn has bought the three-story brick dwelling, owned by Solomon Ehrlich, at 12-14 Adams Place, Roxbury. There is a land area of 2700 square feet, valued at \$1400, and this amount is included in the \$3400 assessment.

Julius H. Self and wife have sold to Morris Hershorn a three-story brick house at the corner of Hunnaman and Fellows Street. The total assessment is \$4000, of which \$1000 applies on 1000 square feet of land.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 2, 1918:

	Transactions	Mts.	Amount
Feb. 25	7	18	\$29,940
Feb. 26	44	21	\$7,361
Feb. 27	49	26	\$134,108
Feb. 28	63	32	\$104,187
March 1	45	26	\$56,925
March 2	45	18	\$45,800
Totals	293	185	\$468,668

Same week, 1917: 452 transactions, \$1,768,322. Same week, 1916: 533 transactions, \$1,576,598. Wk. end Feb. 23, 229 transactions, \$614,942.

ENGLISH COTTON  
TRADE IS QUIET

Yarn Business Decidedly Slack, but Prices High and Margins of Profits Large—Indian and Chinese Demands Decline

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England (Feb. 4). — The opening month of the year has been a very quiet one for the cotton trade. The yarn business has been very slack, but what has been done has been transacted at high prices, and in many cases the margins are far above anything that was thought of in pre-war days. Indeed, the limit of prices would seem to have been reached so far as some classes of goods are concerned, for the great eastern markets they are now almost prohibitive. During the past month the decline in demand from India and China has continued, and business in those markets is now at an exceedingly low level. Both the export and home sides of the cloth trade have also been very quiet, and army cloths are now to a large extent the backbone of the home market. The high prices of yarn are a source of great difficulty to the manufacturer.

At the annual meeting of the Preston Chamber of Commerce the chairman gave some striking figures with reference to the increase in prices. The value of the exported yarn and piece goods in 1917 was £146,007,772, as compared with £89,915,764 in 1915, although both the weight of yarn and the yardage of piece goods had decreased. The rate for bringing cotton from Lagos to Liverpool has risen from 17s. 6d. per ton in 1914 to 77s. 6d. per ton at the present time. The rate from Nyasaland to Liverpool has risen during the same period from 25s. to 135s. Before the war a ton of cotton seed could be brought from Lagos for 22s. 6d.; today the freight is £10 per ton, and the consequence is that it is no longer profitable to bring home the seed. To bring cotton from Egypt to Preston now costs 23d. (twopence-halfpenny) more per pound in freight and insurance than it did before the war. A bale of shirting that before the war could be made for £25, now costs £85, and the cost of exporting the bale to India has risen from £2 13s. 9d. to £20 16s. 3d. Put another way, this means that a piece of shirting that in 1914 could be laid down in India for 11s. 4d., cannot today be laid down for less than 42s. 4d. While the Lancashire trade labors under these heavy disabilities the chairman of the Preston chamber told his hearers that "the Japanese and Indian competitors were reaping a golden harvest" in Bombay and Osaka, he said, mills were running night and day, and every mill brought samples of such quality and price that Lancashire could not hope to compete with them. They were receiving "fresh proof of the extent to which Japanese and Indian products were replacing those of Lancashire."

Nevertheless, it is possible that the trials of the trade are about to be increased. A few days ago a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Shipping Controller with reference to the tonnage problem, and was informed that the amount of tonnage now allowed the trade may have to be reduced. Inasmuch as the tonnage available for the past 12 months has been far from sufficient to meet the needs of exporters, the intimation of the Shipping Controller has caused much concern, and the shipping sections of the Chamber of Commerce will today give special attention to the matter. For a year past traders have suffered great inconvenience a-d loss owing to the delay in goods at the docks, and the congestion at the present time is so serious that the possibility of its becoming more so by the cutting down of the already meager supply of shipping is a very grave matter. It also makes it more necessary that there should be some system of settling the competing claims of firms to tonnage. Up to the present, exporters have sent to the Chamber of Commerce their requirements in the way of shipping, the Chamber has informed the Shipping Controller and the Controller has then done his best to meet the trade's demands. Nothing, however, has been done in the way of laying down rules and methods by which priority may be determined, and the Controller now proposes that this shall be done. If the tonnage is still further reduced, the Controller's recommendation will certainly have to be carried out.

The annual report of the Oldham Master Spinners Association, which now embraces 202 firms and upwards of 18,000,000 spindles, reveals the point of view of spinning employers on many current problems of the trade. The question of staffing the mills as a result of the shortage of labor is said to bristle with difficulties and to be complicated by the introduction of female labor. In the future, when mills again become fully staffed, considerable patience and tact will be needed in order to get affairs once again on a pre-war footing. The women are in the mills rooms, and indications are not wanting, says the report, that they will be there, owing to the labor shortage, longer than either employers or operative spinners would wish to have them.

"There is still," states the report, "a considerable quantity of orders on spinners' books to deliver at a loss, which has been increased by the last advance of wages." Most of the contracts of yarn sales are based on cotton to arrive, and considerable risk attends the realization of the substantial margins which they show on paper. If, say the Oldham masters, the cotton is lost in transit and has to be replaced by spot cotton at fancy

prices, the apparent profit will most certainly not be forthcoming. There have been many claims for the delivery of small balances of orders which were looked upon as completed years ago, and other orders which have lain dormant for a long period have been strenuously pressed for delivery, now that production has been reduced. The report complains that the Control Board, which has enforced the restricted production, has refused to give any ruling as to the effect of their instructions on existing contracts. The view of the Oldham Master Spinners is that a spinner who reduces his deliveries on existing contracts in proportion to the reduction of output enforced upon him, would have a good case in defending a claim for breach of contract. However, the committee of the association has been successful in settling several disputes of this nature without recourse to law.

Another topic touched upon in the report is the weight of bales. The committee states that cases have been brought to its notice where spinners have had American cotton delivered against contracts very much under the usual average weight. An instance is given where for a hundred bales the average weight was 340 pounds instead of about 500 pounds. The Liverpool Cotton Association justified the delivery by pointing to a rule which stated that a spinner was not entitled to reject any bale tendered for delivery between the limits of 300 pounds and 672 pounds on account of weight. The Oldham committee admits that occasional bales may be found at these extremes, but it considers that a delivery of 100 bales which averaged only 340 pounds could not occur, except by design, where the seller was unscrupulously endeavoring to take advantage of the market fluctuations.

PATENTS ISSUED  
IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

BOSTON, Mass. — Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Gas Turbine—Bengston, Martin E., Springfield, Mass.

Burner—Bayle, William P., Springfield, Mass.

Machine for Cutting Cloth—Shearing Machines—Broman, John, Worcester, Mass.

Signal System for Elevators—Dunn, Edward L., Worcester, Mass.

Gas Heater—Dunning, Warren H., Cambridge, Mass.

Split Impregnating Means for Match Machines—Fairbairn, William A., Great Barrington, Mass.

Cam-path-generating Machine—Foster, Edward E., Beverly, Mass.

Waterproofing—Material and Method of Waterproofing—Jump, Edwin R., Newton, Mass.

Toy Railway Passenger Coach—Kingsbury, Harry T., Keene, N. H.

Pneumatic Carrier Decelerating Apparatus—Koenig, August, Lowell, Mass.

Making Shoes—Krippendorf, Paul, Lynn, Mass.

Tensioning Device—Lewis, George H., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Slide Car for Motor Cycles—Loose, Theron L., Springfield, Mass.

Collapsible Treated Fabric—Levell, Stanley P., Brockton, Mass.

Tension Device for Winding Machines—McKean, John O., Westfield, Mass.

Blade Handling Apparatus—Nickerson, William E., Cambridge, Mass.

Dispatch and Distributing System—Pearshall, Albert W., Lowell, Mass.

Mule—Rundlett, William D., North Andover, Mass.

Yarn Feeding Device for Knitting Machines—Scott, Robert W., Boston, Mass.

Transmission—Shaw, William, Pittsfield, N. H.

Pencil Sharpening Device—Simmons, Ralph C., Beverly, Mass.

Pocket Calculator—Small, Gilbert, Walpole, Mass.

Turnstile Mechanism for Bottles and Similar Containers—Stake, Herman, Worcester, Mass.

Valve Grinding Machine—Tripp, William F., Greenfield, Mass.

Time Controlling and Recording Mechanism—Williamson, Walter, Everett, Mass.

Sewage Machine—Zaleski, Frank, Somerville, Mass.

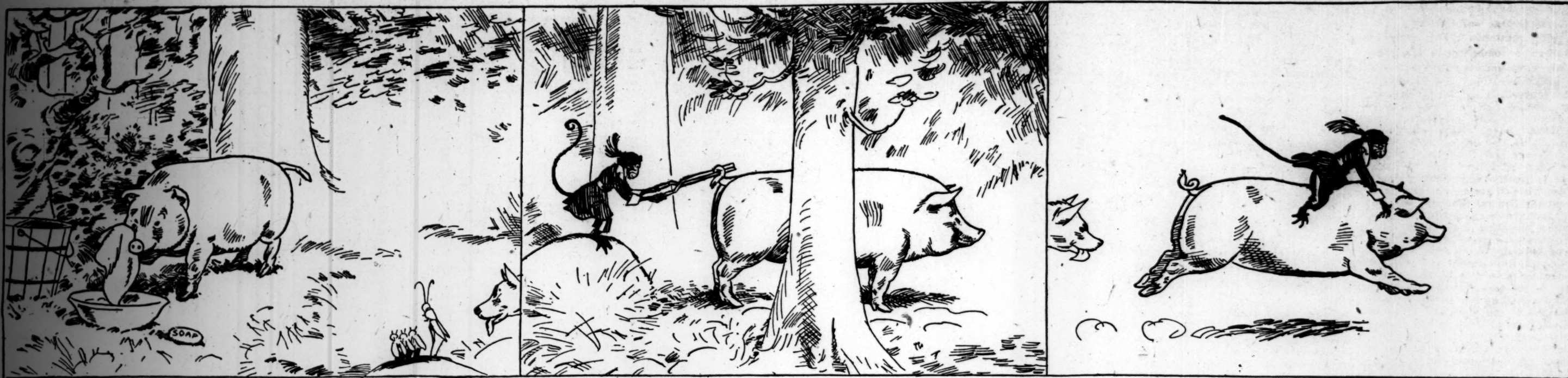
## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Etna Explos.	9 1/8	9 3/8
do cifs.	6	6
do Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Doston & Mont.	76 1/2	78 1/2
Dutte Detroit.	50	52 1/2
Ealedonia	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Chev Motors.	117	122 1/2
Con Arizona.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Con Copper.	5 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Curtiss	37 1/2	37 3/4
Dixie	10 1/2	10 3/4
First Nat Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Monster.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hedra Mining.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Jerome Verde.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Lake Torp Boat.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Magma.	35	38
Marlin Arms.	78	82
Max Munitions.	%	1 1/2
Metkin Dar.	50c	55c
Met Petrol.	108	111
Midwest Refg.	108	110
New Cornella.	16 1/2	16 3/4
Nixon.	1	1 1/4
Oriskany.	1	1 1/4
Okla P & R.	6 1/2	7 1/2
Oriskany.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Oren.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Oren.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Red Rock.	1 1/2	1
Rapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sequoah Oil.	11	21 1/2
Shinarump Gulf.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Stewart.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Submarine Boat.	12 1/2	13
Success Min.	9	10
United Motors.	25 1/2	26 1/2
United States.	28 1/2	29 1/2
S Steam.	8	5 1/4
Victoria.	3 1/4	4



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Dingo, Our Mr. Grasshopper and the Bees Meet With Some Old Friends at the Circus



The White Pig looked at his wrist watch. "Almost time," he said, and went over to the base of the beech tree and began to wash his face. The White Pig had been rooting about for beechnuts and he was a little bit soiled, but soap and water soon put that right. What troubled the White Pig was that his tail was out of curl, and, of course, no pig likes to appear in public with his tail out of curl. "Where is that partner of mine?" he exclaimed. "It is time he was here."

The partner just then came around from the other side of the tree. The White Pig's partner was a small black

monkey, dressed in a green suit and wearing a red hat with a black feather in it. He carried a pair of curling tongs.

"I hope they're not too hot," said the White Pig, anxiously eyeing the curling tongs. "No," replied the Monkey. "They are just right. I curled my own tail with them." Then the Monkey stood on a stone and the pig stood perfectly still and the monkey put the right curl into the pig's tail.

All this Dingo, the former wild dog, our Mr. Grasshopper and the bees saw

and heard, one day as they came through the beechwood.

"I'm late," said the White Pig suddenly, and he made off as fast as he could go, with the monkey clinging to his back. Of course, Dingo, Grasshopper and the bees followed pell mell, just as you or I would have done, had either of us been there. The pig and his pursuers dashed past several bright, painted wagons, past groups of lounging people, past teams of horses, and went straight into a great circus tent, where the pig began squealing merrily and running hither and yon, with the monkey cutting up

tricks on his back. There were clowns there, too, particularly a tiny donkey, carrying a very big clown on his back, and a little dog with a ruff on his neck, who turned somersaults. Around the ring were rows and rows of people, sitting and looking on. By and by the bear stopped playing and Buzz thought he heard the low wail of a pipe, which, he said, sounded strangely familiar. Following the sound, he came upon—whom do you think? Guess. But no; you could not possibly guess! He came upon none other than a couple of old friends, the Little Dark Man and his partner, the danc-

ing Bear, of far-off India. The man was piping and the bear was dancing and juggling his long pole. By and by the bear sat down and the man began juggling, keeping three oranges, a long dagger and the pole all in the air at once, and ending with piercing the oranges with the dagger and sticking them all to the pole. As soon as they were able, the partners told their friends how they had left India and come to America, where they had joined the circus. They told the news about the Tiger and the Dromedary and Crocodile and the Tapir Twins and the Elephant. "And,"

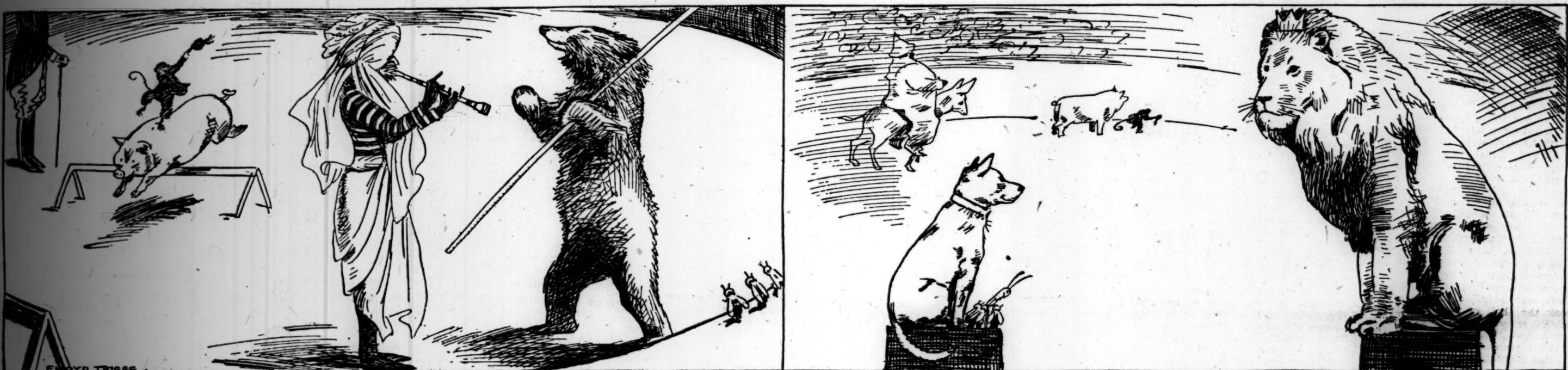
said the Bear, keeping the best of the news for the last, "there's another old friend of yours here. Do you remember. . . ."

"Hush," interrupted the Little Dark Man. "Let that be a surprise." And it was a surprise.

The next act was one of the trained animals and who should stalk into the ring and take his seat upon one of the stands, which had been placed in readiness, but Mr. Lion, of Africa. He was wearing his crown—the same identical crown he had worn when he welcomed the Busyville Bees to

Africa and which, later, had seen so many adventures. He, too, had come to America and joined the circus. Dingo sat down on one of the stands opposite Mr. Lion, and all the people thought it was a part of the performance and applauded loudly.

After the show, while the concert was going on, they all sat down and talked together about old times, and the Bear introduced his friends to the animals in the menagerie. Mr. Lion said he thought Dingo would make a good circus dog, but Dingo preferred to be off on other adventures.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An Error in Photography

When having your picture taken, did you ever ask the photographer if you might look into the camera from the other side—his side—before he had taken out the glass plate with the picture on it?

So you did, and gave a little start of surprise—of that I am sure—when you saw yourself upside down, for you knew well enough that, at the moment when the photographer pressed the rubber bulb, you were as right as a trivet.

You didn't say anything, but you must have looked a question, for the photographer came forward, smiling, and explained it easily. Then you went home satisfied, and your picture came the next week, all right side up and handsome, as the photographer had promised.

But did you know how it was with Archie?

It was Mr. Van who took Archie's picture, not in a gallery, but out in his father's orange orchard, in Southern California, where Archie lives.

First, he took Archie and Charlie both, sitting close together and looking very jolly. They couldn't have looked any other way when it was Mr. Van who was taking the picture, and neither could you.

Then Archie just couldn't help asking if he might look under the curtain; and after he had looked and had seen—what he saw, he wasn't the boy to keep still when he knew that the machine wasn't working right and the picture would be spoiled.

"Say!" he began. "There's something wrong here, Mister Van. This picture won't be good for anything." "Why? What's up?" cried Mr. Van. He knew all the time, but pretended to be surprised.

"What's up?" echoed Archie, from under the curtain. "Our feet are up, that's what's up, and our heads are down. You look in yourself and see if what I say isn't so."

All this was fun enough for Mr. Van, and a matter of great interest to all the boys, for by this time there were several besides Archie and Charlie. Tom had turned into the yard, on seeing the camera, and small Johnny had followed to see why Tom had stopped. Then Chester came along, wheeling his little sister in her carriage, and, of course, he must see what the fun was all about.

Mr. Van stood politely and let each of the boys take a look. Then it was his turn, and they waited eagerly to hear what he would say.

"Wrong side by George!" he cried, as soon as he looked in, and then he said seriously, "Well, what's to be done?"

He did not look at the boys at all, but at the sky and the street and at

the orange trees, with their yellow balls hanging down.

"It's as easy as pie," said the boy, smiling broadly. "When we're head up and feet down, in there," pointing to the camera—"we're head down and feet up. Now, to be right in there, we would have to—"

"But you couldn't, could you?" cried Mr. Van. "If I thought you could—"

Could he stand on his head? It was as good as an insult! He would show Mr. Van. He would show them all.

He took a careful poise. His plump legs waved in the air for a moment, and then were steady. Mr. Van readjusted the camera. He gave the word. It was done in an instant. He pressed the bulb. The picture was taken.

Now you who know, don't tell, for it's all a secret yet. But what will Archie say, when he sees the picture?

We will not laugh at him, any of us, for Archie is a little thinker; and, while he doesn't know everything—well, the wisest man on earth doesn't know everything, either!

## Taffy and Four Rings

Taffy is not a Welshman or a thief, but a dog, living on a ranch in Oregon. The telephone at Taffy's is on a party line, and when any one of the seven parties on the line is called, the bell rings in the homes of all the others.

Of course, each one has his respective call, one bell, two bells, and so forth, and the subscribers pay no attention to any call but their own. The call at Taffy's house is four rings, and how Taffy learned to do this no one knows. He was not taught the trick, but wherever his mistress is when the telephone rings four bells, Taffy will go to her and give four short barks. He never makes a mistake, never barks other than four short barks, never goes to her unless the call is four rings. To "show off" this feat, Taffy's mistress will call up a neighbor and ask her in a few minutes to ring her. Then she goes to another part of the house, leaving Taffy in the room where the telephone is, and he never fails to give evidence of his faithful summoning.

## The Bicycle

The first bicycle which appeared in London was brought there from Paris in 1868. At first it was known as a velocipede, except with those who did not approve it who were sometimes heard to call it a boneshaker. The more dignified name of bicycle was finally bestowed upon it by its admirers in a country where this means of locomotion was to become extraordinarily popular.

## Queen Rose's Party

Plump Mrs. Robin and pert Mrs. Sparrow were sitting on a bough, comfortably swaying back and forth.

"Oh, Mrs. Sparrow, I hear that Queen Rose gave a ball. To think that I should have been away from home and missed it all! But I know nothing escapes your bright eyes so I thought I would come right over and find out all about it."

"It was a wonderful sight. You never saw the like. Sir Wind, the herald, blew the Trumpet Flowers to their fullest and sent forth the proclamation that 'Queen Rose would give a ball to all her subjects of her Kingdom of Flowers, on the morrow, in Rose Court, from Four o'clock in the afternoon to Four o'clock in the morning.' I tell you, Mrs. Robin, I didn't go to sleep that night, for I wouldn't have missed such a sight, no, not for anything."

In Rose Court, the preparation proceeded in a very dignified manner; but in the flower garden, you never saw such confusion, such running about and getting in each other's way. All were happy and good natured, and did all they could to help each other, and when it was announced that a Lady Slipper was lost, every one joined in the search till it was found. Daisy, Forget-me-not and modest Violet, but unusually helpful and unselfish; but thoughtful Pansy saw they were not getting ready themselves and sent them off to dress. You know how sweet they look—so fresh and dainty.

At five minutes to four, the Canterbury Bells began to ring. Then all the flowers clustered around Jack-in-the-Pulpit and he paired them off into groups, so there was perfect order and harmony of color, and a beautiful sight it was.

When they reached Rose Court, they found it well guarded by Snapdragons; but, as they approached, the trumpets were sounded and the Snapdragons stepped aside to let them pass.

Rose Court was a brilliant sight and the ballroom was filled with noted gallants and fair ladies of the Queen's court. There was General McArthur, in his scarlet uniform, with the lovely Madame Couchet upon his arm. The Black Prince, a cousin of the Queen, was talking to lovely Caroline Test-out, who was dressed in pink of the most exquisite shade. Marie Antoinette was beautiful in red. There were several handsome white satin gowns and one lovely yellow, which every one spoke of as a Réve d'Or (dream of gold), so you can imagine how lovely it was.

As the guests were walking about the ballroom, laughing and talking and enjoying the beauty of the scene, suddenly the silvery chimes of the

Bluebells sounded and expectant faces were turned towards the door of the Queen Rose's apartments, the heavy velvet curtains being held aside by Jack Rose and Cecil Brunner.

The Queen entered, magnificent in her royal robes and shimmering from head to foot with jewels that looked like dewdrops. She was attended by her Maid of Honor, the exquisite American Beauty, and her train was held by dainty Dorothy Perkins. After the Queen was seated on her throne, the guests took their seats, and the Columbine sisters, in lavender and yellow, danced, accompanied by the Cricket Orchestra.

Then a play was given, the actors being Miss Marigold, Miss Mignonette, Sweet William, Ragged Robin and the Scarlet Rambler. The play was a romance called "Orange Blossoms," which the audience thoroughly enjoyed. Between the acts, the Fuchsia ballet danced. They had beautiful costumes of red and purple.

After the play, supper was announced, and the Queen led the way to the magnificent banquet hall, where a long table was spread. The Queen and her court were seated at one end. The table was spread with a beautiful cloth of Queen's Lace, and these are some of the dainties they had to eat: Hens and Chickens, Sweet Peas, Corn Flowers, Wild Currant Blossom, Candytuft. The Cricket Orchestra played during supper.

After supper, they returned to the ballroom, where the excellent Frog Band was playing. The gentlemen chose their partners, the dance began and lasted until the Canterbury Bells rang out Four o'clock. The guests, taking grateful leave of their Queen, mounted the rays of the rising sun and thus returned to their homes.

## The World's Largest Diamonds

One of the world's largest diamonds may come to the United States, as Americans are among those dicker for that superior quality amber-colored stone, weighing 442½ carats—about a quarter of a pound—found recently in the Du Toits Pan mine in South Africa. The stone is the most valuable ever found in Griqualand West, although it is not a record as regards weight, says the New York Tribune.

The most famous diamonds in the world and their weights in carats are: Cullinan, now called the Star of Africa, part of the British crown jewels, 3023; Excelsior, 969; Koh-i-noor, 860; Regent, 410; Orloff, 193, all uncut, and the Great Mogul, 280, cut.

## The Exploding Cedar Mistletoe

A peculiar kind of mistletoe once gave me a swift surprise when I tried to pick it—a surprise so wholly unexpected that, for a few moments, I did not grasp what had happened, says Scoutmaster F. E. Matthes in Boys' Life. Then, as the truth dawned on me, I had to try again, like a small boy—but I am running ahead of my story.

This peculiar mistletoe is found in the Sierra Nevada of California and lives on the limbs of cedars—never on deciduous trees or even on the California live oaks, which are evergreens.

One warm September day, when I was poking around during the lunch hour in the Yosemite Valley, I happened to find a bunch of the aforesaid mistletoe conveniently located about five feet above ground in a short undersized cedar. It was loaded with berries that looked like so many little toy balloons.

I extended my fingers daintily to seize a berry, when lo! there was a snap, and the berry was gone, utterly gone! I knew it had not fallen, so I was rather nonplussed. I tried another. Spit! it, too, was gone, just as my fingers touched it. The next one went the same way. I now got thoroughly roused and deliberately touched one berry after another to see them explode and vanish into thin air.

The reason for it all suddenly became clear to me. By these little explosions, the mistletoe scatters its seeds. Only the ripe berries, I noticed, do explode; the unripe ones do not burst even when squeezed. A bird pecking at ripe berries, on the other hand, would quickly bring about the desired result. An explosion would follow and some of the almost microscopic seeds probably would lodge on the bird's feathers and be carried away to another tree. Of the many curious devices used by plants, to insure the distribution of their seeds, this explosive method of the cedar mistletoe of California certainly is one of the oddest.

## The Columbine

Gay in her red gown, trim and fine,  
Dances the merry Columbine;  
Never she thinks if her petals shall fall;

Cold rains beating she does not dread;  
Sunshine is round her and spring birds call.  
Birds are 'the skies above her head.

So in her red gown, trim and fine,  
Merrily dances the Columbine.

—Arlo Bates.

## The Papyrus Plant of Egypt

One of the most interesting plants of the Eastern Continent is the papyrus, from which is derived our word paper, we may read in the World of Wonders. It was called papy by the ancient Egyptians, whence the Greek word papyrus and the English word paper come. The old historian Herodotus called it bublos, and from this the old Greeks derived their name for a book, biblion, which word we have perpetuated in our Bible.

The paper reed, or papyrus plant, belongs to the family of sedges, and it is found now on the marshy banks of rivers in Abyssinia, Syria and Sicily. It is now rarely found in the Nile, though it is from its Egyptian association that the historic interest of the papyrus plant began. During the long servitude of Egypt under the warlike races which overran it, and the loss of interest in literature, it is probable that the culture of the papyrus plant utterly ceased.

The part played by the papyrus plant in the early history of civilization was a very important one. With the exception of parchment, made from the skins of animals, it was the only material used by the most intellectual of the ancient nations—the Egyptians, the Greeks, and Romans—for the purpose of books. The papyrus, being far more easily obtained and easy to use than the parchment, thus became the indispensable fact in the preservation of ancient literature. Papyrus rolls . . . have furnished a great insight into the manners and customs of the old Egyptians.

The stem of the papyrus is smooth, triangular in shape, and attains a height of from five to 25 feet. It bears long, grassy leaves, springing from near the base, and its flowers form small, flattened spikes of from six to eight flowers each, clustered in great numbers in a compound head from 15 to 20 inches long, supported at its base by a many-leaved cup. The stalks are always half submerged in the marsh or water, and the whole appearance of the plant is very graceful. It is now cultivated occasionally as a hot-house plant, both as a curiosity and for decoration.

The right of growing and selling the papyrus was a government monopoly in Egypt, and was directly under the charge of the priests, who cultivated it in large quantities near their temples, which were generally located on the banks of the Nile. It was used for a great variety of purposes. Its graceful plumes crowned the statues of the gods and decorated their temples; its pith was eaten as food; wickerwork boats, baskets and boxes were woven of its stalk, and of its bark were made sails, cordage, mats, and sandals for the priests; it

furnished materials for torches and candles, and its roots were used for fuel and manufactured into utensils and furniture.

But it was in the manufacture of paper that it was put to its most important use. The mode of manufacture was as follows: The inner skin of the stalk was divided by means of a sharp needle into as many thin plates as the size would admit. These were placed on a table, and kept continually moistened by Nile water. Over these, slips a transverse layer was placed, after which the whole was subjected to pressure, till the plates adhered closely together in a sheet. The sheets were then dried in the sun, beaten smooth and firm with a mallet, and polished with a piece of ivory or shell. The breadth of the sheet was limited by the length of the papyrus slips, but its length could be extended indefinitely.

When finished, the papyrus sheets were rolled on a wooden cylinder, the ends of which, projecting beyond the papyrus roll, were beautifully decorated by painting and carving. Such was the material on which the most important results of ancient thought were inscribed.

Papyrus was used for writing purposes at a very remote period in Egypt, and during the time of Herodotus it was an important article of commerce, which it continued to be for seven or eight centuries. The Romans, it is said, imported all their papyrus from Egypt, but improved the manufacture of it. It was believed that nowhere else than in Egypt did the plant grow in its full perfection and fitness of fibre. During the early days of the Roman empire, a papyrus famine gave great alarm to learned men, and the Senate was obliged to regulate its distribution by edict.

## Out of the City

Out of the city, how blue the sky  
And dreamy-deep, like a maiden's eye!

Springs the grass with its vivid green;  
Darts the wing with its April sheen;  
Purils the brook o'er its pebbled bed;  
Nods the flower with its spotless head.

Out of the city, how the breeze  
Lips and laughs in the tossing trees,  
Cools its wings in the crystal lake,  
Borrowing odor of bloom and brake.

Out of the city's smoke and soot  
Hasten pilgrims on wing and foot;  
Little birds from the parks and towers,  
Lads and lasses to gather flowers.

Where's the heart that can answer my  
To the whispered "Come" of an April day?  
—James Buckham.



## ITALIAN VIEW AS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The discussion of the Entente's war aims with regard to Austria-Hungary, aroused in the Italian press by the recent declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, still continues. The Corriere della Sera is conducting a campaign on the subject, and its fourth article is especially interesting. "They stand now at the crossroads," it says, "and the doubts roused a few months ago by the speeches of Lord Roberts and Mr. Balfour have certainly not been dissipated by the declarations of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. Indeed those last utterances may be said rather to justify and confirm those doubts. The belligerent Entente, in arms against the Central Empire, was formerly inclined to group itself into two divisions according as the war aims of the combatants more especially concerned Germany or Austria. If up to the end of 1916 Russia and Italy on one side, coupled with Serbia and Rumania as the especially anti-Austrian nations, constituted a sufficient counterbalance to the especially anti-German war aims of England and France, it is useless to conceal the fact that during the last year the situation has changed markedly and not to Italy's advantage. Russia has collapsed, the unhappy Rumania has been able to do little, and the hope that decisive action would take place on the Macedonian front has disappeared. At any rate for the present, while on the other hand, America, who necessarily paid more attention to Germany than to Austria, has joined England and France. At the same time, the Italian offensive has been turned into a defensive, and Austro-Hungarian territory is free from the war."

If, for the reconstruction of the world, they counted on force alone it was obvious that the outlook was not a bright one and, if they hoped without the support of Russia and the smaller Eastern nations, to bring about an anti-Austrian solution to the conflict, they must first of all be sure they were in the right and they must then obtain the help which could not be lacking to a just and right purpose. "We are in the right," the article goes on. "There can be no peace nor security in the future if the way remains open for Germany to dominate the nations of the Near East and this way will always remain open while a German-Magyar Austria continues to exist. But in order that the rectitude of our conscience may be recognized in the world, and that the English and Americans, who deceive themselves into considering Austria as a sharer in the future society of nations, may see their mistake and cease to regard Austria differently from Germany, our anti-Austrian purpose must cease to be particularist and narrowly national and must attain a European and humanitarian point of view; in other words, our political perception must break the shell of provincialism and timidity in which it is shut up, and dare to speak out on equal terms with the other political viewpoints."

It had hesitated, the Corriere della Sera says, to express these views fully at first, feeling that the country was hardly ready for them. Italy had emerged gradually, also, from a state of neutrality. They were sure that little by little "their" war would become merged in the general scheme, and that it would lose its vileness of particularism as the real significance of their intervention became clearer. They would gradually take on the whole program of their allies and these would understand the special needs and reasons which brought Italy into the war. This complete fusion of their war in the world war was coming about slowly, the wishes of the people, still too much tied up in officialism, and, after the recent statements of the English and American governments, they could no longer afford to wait for events to develop. They must make a choice. They must look facts in the face and see whether it behooved them to remain alone in maintaining that the war was anti-Austrian as it was anti-German, or, if not, to make every effort to induce their western allies to adopt their anti-Austrian views, while they in turn adopted the anti-German views of the Allies.

It was no use to complain or to be indignant; they must think and act; and a necessary condition, if they were to act and to persuade, was that the world should see that it was not Italy alone who demanded the downfall of Austria, but that the downfall of Austria was a vital question for all the nations connected with the Hapsburg monarchy.

The article goes on to advocate an agreement between Italy and all the peoples of the Near East, and to emphasize the fact that a necessary condition in bringing about such an agreement is the composing of all differences between the Italian and the Jugoslavians, although this may be at the expense of some sacrifices. It declares further that the fulfillment of Italian claims and aspirations on the Adriatic are practically unrealizable if Austria-Hungary is to remain in anything like its present form. Austria would never consent to a loss of her outlets on the Adriatic nor would she allow Italy a year's peace under such conditions, and it is clear that in the event of such a settlement all the different peoples in the Dual Monarchy, headed by the Jugoslavians, would demand a war of revenge on Italy, and that in such a case Austria would be able to command a certain amount of sympathy. Italy must choose; either she must cease to concern herself with the Eastern peoples and resign herself to the continuation of the Austria of today and to the non-fulfillment of those of her aspirations which were not covered by the negotiations with von Bilow—the Trentino and the Isonzo—or she must decide for Trieste and Istria with naval and commercial security on the Adriatic, and in this case she must recognize clearly that she desires the down-

fall of Austria. Even if the war should end unsatisfactorily or partially so, and if the Dual Monarchy should continue, Italy, having obtained the friendship of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary, would influence Austrian foreign and internal policy in a direction favorable to Italy and her ideals.

## FRENCH DEPUTY ON GERMAN MORALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Lazare Weiller, a deputy to the French Chamber, in an article in l'Homme Libre inquires into the present attitude of the German people. He has already, he states, expressed his complete disagreement with the view, held by some people, that the war was made by the military and aristocratic caste in Germany, and that the people merely submitted to it. On the contrary, he maintains that the whole German people, professors and manufacturers, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike were in favor of the war, and that they wished for it with all the ardor and power of their organization. If anyone merely submitted to the war, it was, he declares, the Kaiser. M. Weiller recalls the conviction with which a French diplomat at Berlin assured him, at the time of the Agadir affair, that the Emperor always shrank from a declaration of war, though not from a love of peace or from humane feelings, but because he feared that, in the event of a defeat, always a possible contingency, the young Empire might be shaken to its foundations. "Such," M. Weiller says, "was the case in 1914, when the Emperor yielded to the pressure of a people under the influence of Pan-Germanism. After 40 months of war, the position may be said to have changed, at any rate so far as the people are concerned. They want peace at any price, while the leaders are afraid of it."

M. Weiller then describes the effect on the German people of their increased prosperity, and asks how all this prosperity, unknown to their forefathers, came to be. By the sword, is his answer, and the epoch, that of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, marking the end of the supremacy of French civilization and the beginning of the mission of all-powerful culture. All the middle classes and the artisans lived in a state of adoration of the sword and of the Empire. How, then, when their superfluous productions were piled up to overflowing within their economic and political frontiers should they not trust the sword and the Empire to procure the universe for them as a colony? That was what the war meant to them in 1914, and that explains their willingness and their enthusiasm, their endurance and tenacity and their readiness to make sacrifices after the first disappointments. Pride does not give away easily, and when the advance on Paris, then that on Calais, and finally the attack on Verdun all came to nothing, and when the blockade tightened and they felt the pinch of privation, they were at first inclined to pride themselves on the inventive genius of their manufacturers in providing them with substitutes.

By now, however, things are different, and M. Weiller says he pictures the people as they look at their empty shops and their well-filled libraries and two names come to their lips, those of Messrs. Lloyd George and Wilson. No censorship can prevent those two immortal speeches from reaching them, and he knows the Germans well enough, he says, to guess how those utterances disturb them. The denunciation of the attack on Alsace-Lorraine made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, and the declaration that their nations will fight to the last on that question which is the central point and symbol of the Empire will, he insists, have a serious effect upon them, and all the more so as they find it hard to reconcile themselves to their ruler's intimacy with the anarchists of Petrograd. "All these considerations," he contends, push the people who made the war toward peace, and the Emperor, who formerly would have liked peace, toward a continuation of the war. The conquest of Strasbourg and Metz made the Empire, at the loss of many millions, if Alsace-Lorraine is for the French a symbol of a violated right, it is also a symbol for Germany, a symbol of Empire."

"The force of events," M. Weiller maintains, "is tending to accentuate the division, which formerly had hardly any real existence, between the German people and the forces of empire, the princes, junkers, students and captains of finance and industry. There are already certain symptoms of a lack of unity, groups of young men who refuse to wear the military decorations, they have so many won, and discussions on the question of surrender, and these lapses from German pride are not atoned for by increased activity on the part of the military and imperialistic elements, who feel that the increasing disaffection of the people is a menace to their privileges."

All the elements of disintegration which make for dissolution are there, but M. Weiller says he does not anticipate a speedy coming of revolution in Germany. He thinks it possible that when down the road seems imminent, the Kaiser, who is one of the most intelligent men in Germany, as well as its best comedian, will try to save the Empire by the sacrifice of the Emperor, and that there will be one more addition for history to chronicle. Other developments are possible. The throne of Louis XVI seemed firmer in 1788 than that of William II in 1917. In any case, M. Weiller says, he merely wishes to chronicle a certain state of German morale and the only wishes that all the French Socialists would understand the full significance of Alsace-Lorraine as Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson have understood it, and would join the mass of the Allies in striking at the enemy in his most vulnerable point. It is the best way of winning quickly and completely.

## MUSIC

## Ysaye-Van Dresser Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Eugene Ysaye, Violinist; and Miss Marcia van Dresser, Soprano—Concert in Symphony Hall, afternoon of March 3, 1918. The accompaniment for the violin was Beryl Rubinstein; the accompaniment for the soprano was Kurt Schindler. The program: Sonata, op. 30, No. 3, in G major, for violin and piano, Beethoven; Messrs. Ysaye and Rubinstein: Concerto in D minor, No. 2, op. 22, Wieniawski; Mr. Ysaye: "Gloria nobile," Haydn; "Fingero mio diletto," Old Italian; "Bethlehem Shepherd's Cradle Song," Old German; "Nature's Adoration," C. P. E. Bach; Miss van Dresser, Berceuse and divertissement, Ysaye; Mr. Ysaye: "La vie en rose," "Extase," Duparc; "Mandoline," Fauré; "The Day is Done," Spross; "The Bird," Fiske; Miss van Dresser: Havanaise, Saint-Saëns; finale of the concerto in E major, Violentini; Mr. Ysaye.

BOSTON, Mass.—If Mr. Ysaye's playing had no other quality to recommend it than the sturdy and almost, at times, ponderous, dignity, which is never absent when he performs, that would alone render it noteworthy. There is, of course, much more; but that characteristic is so distinctive that it presents itself at all times as an outstanding feature that compels attention. It cannot be said that the program rendered last afternoon was a particularly attractive one. The first two numbers, a sonata and a concerto, constituted by far the best part of the entertainment. Of the two, the concerto was given on the whole with greater vivacity and with less effort than was the sonata, the beautiful middle movement being played, particularly softly and melodiously, while the second allegro was given with unusual spontaneity and vigor.

It would seem that the program might easily have been arranged to give a greater variety to Mr. Ysaye's contributions, there being included but few strikingly tuneful or particularly brilliant numbers. Almost every selection, though painstakingly performed, was on a somewhat dull level. As might be expected, however, Mr. Ysaye interpreted his own compositions exquisitely. Mr. Ysaye played throughout, as he always does, with a certain majesty and ease that clothed even the most uninteresting music with a fascination that invigorated it. He seemed, too, to play at the end of the concert certainly with no diminution of energy and vigor but rather with a greater power and expression than at the start.

A by no means inconsiderable part of the program was devoted to Miss Marcia van Dresser, who contributed with freshness, albeit somewhat coldly, two quite long groups of songs. Miss van Dresser may purposely have chosen songs of somber hue as being suited to her voice, but from the point of view of the audience, the selection might have been more happy. Mr. Rubinstein's accompaniments for Mr. Ysaye were exceptionally brilliant.

## Performance of "Traviata"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Verdi's "Traviata"—Presented by the Chicago Opera Company, with Giuseppe Sturani directing the music; Boston Opera House, afternoon of March 2, 1918. The cast: Violetta Valery ..... Amelia Galli-Curci; Flora Bervoix ..... Marie Pruzan; Annina ..... Louise Brant; Alfredo Germont ..... John Nadel; Giorgio Germont ..... Riccardo Stracciari; Gastone ..... Giordano Patrino; Barone Douphol ..... Desire DeFreese; Marchese D'Obigny ..... Vittorio Treviani; Dottore Grenvil ..... Constantin Nicolay; Giuseppe ..... Giuseppe Minerva; Servant of Flora ..... Rocco Franzini.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mme. Galli-Curci's work was as enchanting in "Traviata" on Saturday afternoon, as it was in "Dinorah" at the special afternoon performance on Monday. Her singing, nobody could deny, proved just the thing for matinee entertainment, and her appearance in Verdi's sentimental tragedy at the end of the week turned out to be as shrewd an arrangement on the part of the managers as her appearance in Meyerbeer's pastoral melodrama at the beginning. The soprano was no less careful on this occasion than heretofore about the rights of the librettist and the composer, on the one hand, to be presented truthfully as to words and notes; and the right of the audience, on the other hand, to hear some singing of authentic Italian style and of illustrious American mood. She conscientiously recognized her duty to the operatic document known as "Traviata," and her duty to vocal art, first as a technical heritage of the people of Italy, and secondly as an expressive outlet for the people of the United States.

The singer's contact with North American audiences, which began a year and a half ago with her recognition in Chicago and which now seems to remain firm may be explained, perhaps, in the light of a remark which Mme. Tetrazzini once made about herself. "Why am I popular?" said Mme. Tetrazzini, in the course of her engagements five years and more ago in Boston. "It is because I have a certain quality in my voice, a kind of rich tone, which the public in the United States likes. There are many Italian sopranos who can execute the notes of florid arias as well as I can; but they cannot succeed here, because they have not the right quality of tone."

The Italian soprano who today is receiving the highest acclaim in the country is even more remarkable than was her predecessor for richness of tone. Her singing, considered as sound, is loveliness itself. But on the side of execution, is it so remarkable? Some Italian artists of very high authority, who have given their opinion informally on the matter, declare that her performance of the decorative music of Meyerbeer in the "Shadow Song" in "Dinorah," on which she made her triumph in New York a few weeks ago, is not good at all, judged by the standard of Mme. Patti, for example. Other artists, not Italian, who know from experience how American applause is won, call her performance a thing of unparalleled ex-

cellence, especially from the viewpoint of vocal method. And again, persons who are not themselves artists but who can be supposed, from much practice in listening, to know how to rate voices, try to clear up the discussion by saying that Mme. Galli-Curci is not, strictly, a coloratura, but a lyric, soprano; who, if not so deft as some at executing brilliant passages, is at least masterful in applying her resources of vocal color to the recited lines and the formal arias of the old-school composers.

Those, perhaps, are right, who hold that there is one of the great sopranos, one whose influence will be abiding. Or, those may be right who regard the new artist's singing as mere sweet musical prattle, as entertainment which fills only a passing want and gives but a temporarily needed diversion. In any case, her work at her last Boston appearance was at its best; and it was admirably supplemented by the work of one of her associates in the cast, who does things significantly in the modern Italian manner. Mr. Stracciari, the baritone. This artist, flamboyant though he may be as an actor, and showy though he may be as a singer, knows how to conduct his part in a duet in a way to hold the attention of the house; in a way, indeed, to make an audience accept opera dialogue, even the kind written 65 years ago, as the conversation of actual persons.

## Opera Season Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Verdi's "Aida"—Closing performance of the Chicago Opera Company, Mr. Sturani conducting; Boston Opera House, evening of March 2, 1918. The cast:

Aida ..... Rosa Raisa; Amneris ..... Cyrena Van Gordon; Radames ..... Forrest Lamont; Amonasro ..... Giacomo Rimini; The King ..... Constantin Nicolay; Ramfis ..... Vittorio Arimondi; Messenger ..... Giordano Patrino; Priestess ..... Marie Pruzan.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Campanini presented on the closing night of his two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House one of his best bills. "Aida," with Miss Raisa in the title part. By doing so, he must have given a pleasant surprise to those who have been used, in times past, to taking advantage of Saturday evening popular prices, but who have had to accept inferior singing with the reduced price.

The soprano did not exert herself to quite the same extent as she did the night she helped open the season; but she gave a remarkable study, just the same, of Verdi's great soprano rôle. She may have given less variety of tone color to the interpretation of the grand aria in the Nile scene on Saturday than at her former appearance, but she at any rate proved that she has more than one way of singing a number.

This artist is, perhaps the most accomplished singer, all things considered, in Mr. Campanini's company. And without much doubt she deserves to be considered the greatest dramatic soprano before the American public this season. Few, probably, will withhold from her the honor of being the most effective Aida who has ever sung in the Boston Opera House. She was ably assisted by the contralto, the tenor and the baritone and the two basses at the farewell performance.

## ART

## Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the galleries of Leonard & Co., 46 Bromfield Street, are on exhibition a hundred or more small paintings in oil and water color by Albert Prentice Button which will be sold at auction on the afternoons of March 7, 8 and 9. While Mr. Button's work is essentially illustrative, it reaches a very high level within these limits and is extremely attractive. The artist has an unusual facility. He turns readily from his many little portraits, marines, landscapes and genres with neatness and dispatch, never failing to bring out the most telling quality in each in terms of good drawing and color.

Two portraits by Wallace Bryant are now on exhibition at the Boston City Club, one of Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the Indian lecturer, the other of his daughter, Miss Irene Eastman. Both are shown in Indian dress and dress of the artist. Mr. Bryant has become well known through the great number of prominent men and women he has painted—a fact that, recently, to his being invited by the Government to exhibit many of his portraits in the National Gallery in Washington—and his work possesses all the qualities best appreciated by the public.

The time of the current exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Artists has been extended for one week and will close on March 9. It will be followed by a display of oils by the members.

Owing to the war and the difficulties of transportation, the spring exhibition of the Concord Art Association has been indefinitely postponed. The association has announced the committee on selection this year as follows: Sculpture, Charles Grafley; painting, Charles H. Davis, Arthur C. Goodwin, Laura Combs Hills, Charles W. Hawthorne; drawing and etching, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Elliott, Dwight C. Sturges.

Two openings this week are miniature by Bertha Coolidge, Sally Cross, Margaret Foote, Hawley, Laura Combs Hills, Annie H. Jackson, Jean Nutting Oliver and Evelyn Purdie at the Guild of Boston Artists, and etchings and dry prints by Franklin T. Wood at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 55 Park Street.

At the Copley Gallery, Newbury Street, are being shown a number of water colors of landscapes by Harold

## GENERAL CLASSIFIED

## EDUCATIONAL

## The Principia

A School for Character Building  
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make each individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.  
A prospectus will be mailed on application

## MOUNT TAMALPAIS MILITARY ACADEMY

SAN RAFAEL, West End B  
CALIFORNIA  
56th SEMESTER NOW OPEN

1547 Euclid Avenue, BERKELEY, CAL.  
A Home School Located in the North Berkeley Hills Overlooking San Francisco Bay  
This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Preparatory through High School. Limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

## Berkeley Hall School

An elementary co-educational school. Kindergarten, first grade, small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.  
2211 Fourth Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

## THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4TH  
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 32 West 42 St.

## BOSTON

## NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Mass. Stock and Dairy Farm  
Six generations in family. Imposing Colonial house, 18 rooms, all conveniences, shade trees, 80 foot electric light barn, 125 foot silo, poultry, ice and carriage house, perfect repair; 150 acres, near station, cut 60 tons hay, choice fruit orchard, ice pond, timber. See page 3 spring catalog, postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 254 Washington St., Boston.

## CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER  
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 202 or 2038. If one is busy call the other.

## OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. Wm. HESSELEIN, Padlock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## HELP WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED  
LITHOGRAPH AND PRINTING SALESMAN  
to call on Banks in Michigan territory. Permanent position for a high-class man.

THE FORMAN BASSETT CO.,  
1427 West 3rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE to look wait at table take entire charge of first floor and assist with other heavy work; country home in Far Rockaway, L. I., 40 minutes from New York City; other help kept. Address, Mrs. S. EISEMAN, 2 East 56th St., New York.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNMENT wanted for 2 children; must be Protestant by descent; good refs. Mrs. Roger Wolcott Jr., Blue Hill Ave., Readville, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as salesman or manufacturer's Chicago representative for good article. HENRY P. SCOTT, 5916 N. Paulina St., Chicago.

## CHICAGO

APARTMENTS TO LET  
UNUSUALLY bright, large 4-room flat; steam; hot, lease; ex. equip. \$35. Call evenings bet. 7-9. 3rd apt. 1545 E. 62nd St., Mid. 8773.

## EL PASO, TEX.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
Sterchi Furniture Co., Inc.,  
New and Used Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Stoves and Ranges.  
We maintain a high class repair and refitting department.  
345 Myrtle Avenue, El Paso, Texas

## GROCERIES

WATSON'S GROCERIES  
Are "Famous for Quality"  
JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

## PRINTING AND BINDING

EL PASO PRINTING CO.  
Engraving, Visiting, Wedding and Correspondence Cards, and Initial Paper. EL PASO, TEXAS.

B. Warren and oil landscapes by Caroline (Carla) P. Atkinson. Both painters have a faculty for choosing pleasing little vistas and recording them deftly, and as a result the display is attractive.

A show of lithographs and etchings is on at the Cobb Gallery, Boylston Street, that is of unusual interest. The lithographs are by Whistler and the etchings by Seymour Hayden and D. Y. Cameron. There is also a print of Bordini's "Whistler Asleep."

WOOD CARVERS WANT WORK  
BOSTON, Mass.—Government authorities are to be asked to help find places of employment for more than 50 per cent of the members of the Boston Wood Carvers Union, who were reported at the meeting of the union Sunday night to be out of work because their trade products are classed as a luxury during war times and therefore are not much in demand. The rest of the members say that they feel they will be out of employment also within a short time. There are 150 members of the local, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Practically Impossible

To keep a mattress satisfactorily clean and sanitary, however careful the housewife is, without a

## "MATTRESS PROTECTOR"



Mothers readily appreciate their usefulness—they are especially serviceable in baby's crib. They are made in all sizes to fit any bed or crib.

## Excelsior Quilting Company

15 Lighthouse Street, NEW YORK

## CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.  
Manufacturers of  
CORKS  
ATLANTA, GA.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. P. ALLEN & CO.  
49-51-53 Whitehall Street

A High-Class Specialty Shop catering to Women, Misses and Children of discriminating taste.

## FIELDS SPECIALTY SHOP

Exclusive  
Women's Wear  
167 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA, GA.  
Bell Phone 177 5741

## H. G. LEWIS &amp; CO.

70-72 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.  
The Modes at Moderate Prices

## WOMEN'S READY TO WEAR

The policy of this store is dependable merchandise at lowest prices for cash.

## FROHSIN'S

Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear  
Garments Exclusively  
50 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company  
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF ATLANTA

Wherein women of taste find the apparel that they like.

## Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

High Class Apparel and All Accessories of Dress for Women and Children  
A Store That Counts Quality First

## C. &amp; C. ROSENBAUM

Successors to "KUTZ"  
38 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## ADVANCED MILLINERY

Vogue Hats exclusive in Atlanta  
PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

## WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Write or Phone for Samples and Prices  
WEBB & VARY CO., INC.  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

## GROCERIES

C. J. KAMPER  
GROCERY COMPANY  
THE FIVE FOOD DEPARTMENT STORES

492-498 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.  
177 8000

## SHOES

BYCK BROS. CO.  
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET  
are showing a beautiful line of Winter Footwear for Ladies and Children, Gentlemen and Boys.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CABLE PIANO COMPANY  
84 and 86 North Broad Street  
Pianos, Inner Player Pianos, Victrolas, Victor Records, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of every kind. Factory experts for tuning and repair.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Geo. Muse Clothing Company  
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes—Furnishings for Men and Boys.  
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING PARLOR

## MOVING AND STORAGE

CHERRY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.  
Household Goods Exclusively  
ATLANTA, GA.

## DALLAS, TEX.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

M. Harris & Co.  
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Everything for Women and Children  
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Quality Shoes, Millinery, Etc.  
We operate 2nd floor business.  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Titcher-Goettinger Co.  
"The Shopping Center of Dallas"  
Quality Goods—Perfected Service

Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We promptly charge on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

## W. A. GREEN &amp; CO.

Mail orders carefully and promptly filled. We appreciate the patronage of Christian Science Monitor readers.

## SANGER BROTHERS

Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
Everything for personal wear of men, women, child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

## TABLE SUPPLIES

LOVE OAK DAIRY  
HOMES OF GOOD MILK  
Cleanliness, Purity and Service  
S. W. Phone 11 3788. R. 4, Box 382

SIMON DAVID — Fancy Groceries and Meats.  
Phones: S. W., Main 500-507 and 4008; Auto M 1248

## CONFECTIONERY

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.  
"Quality and Service"  
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks  
Lunches and Pastries  
1100 Elm St., 1505 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GOLDSMITHS  
Kim and Murphy  
Smart Styles in Suits  
Costs, Dresses and Blouses  
Your patronage will be appreciated

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.  
Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

## CLEANING AND DYEING



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

<p><b>RICHMOND, VA.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> When You Visit <b>RICHMOND</b> Make the Finest Department Store in <b>VIRGINIA</b> Your Headquarters for Shopping</p> <p><b>Miller &amp; Rhoads</b> <b>TABLE SUPPLIES</b> <b>AMBOLD GROCERY CO.</b> 1903 W. MAIN Phone Div. 376 and 377 Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc. FULL LINE OF <b>PURITY CROSS</b> PRODUCTS</p> <p><b>MARKETS</b> The Leighton Market 322 N. 6th Street. Phone Mad. 4295. HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, ETC.</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>SYDNOR &amp; HUNDLEY</b> RICHMOND, VA. We gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage of readers of this paper. But why—did you not get full value in <b>Furniture and Carpets?</b></p> <p><b>MOVING AND STORAGE</b> <b>FIRE PROOF</b> <b>STORAGE</b> Goods shipped with care. W. F. RICHARDSON, Inc. Main and Belvidere, Richmond, Va.</p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> <b>VIRGINIA TRUST CO.</b> "The Safe Executor" Inviting Monitor readers to open an account. 8% interest paid on daily balances. Com- pounded monthly. Subject to check any time. 1106 East Main St., Richmond, Va.</p> <p><b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> <b>JACOBS &amp; LEVY</b> "THE QUALITY SHOP" 705 E. BROADWAY CLOTHING, FIXINGS AND SHOES FOR MEN</p> <p><b>CLEANING AND DYEING</b> C. B. Fitzsimmons H. F. Ryder <b>Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.</b> Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Mail Orders Solicited 491 E. Harrison St. Phone Han. 450 NATIONAL DYEING &amp; WORKS 1200 1/2 W. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA. Phone Mad. 3781</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>ECLIPSE</b> 1519 W. Main Mad. 418</p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> <b>TURNER MILLINERY</b> COMPANY 221 W. FIRST STREET Phone Han. 706</p> <p><b>BANKS</b> <b>BROAD STREET BANK</b> 8th at Broad Street 8% on Balances Open a Savings Account with us. We want to serve you. (Saturdays open 11:30 to 2 p. m.)</p> <p><b>ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES</b> <b>W. H. Jenks</b> ELECTRICAL WIRING 618-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 338</p> <p><b>COAL AND WOOD</b> <b>FUEL OF ALL KINDS</b> Samuel H. Cottrell &amp; Son Our Standard—"Best Quality Only" 1188 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 177</p> <p><b>HARDWARE</b> <b>The EVANS &amp; DWYER CO.</b> 708 W. Broad. Phone Mad. 3086 Hardware, Cutlery and Paints</p> <p><b>PLUMBING</b> Furnace Repairing J. H. DELANEY <b>PLUMBING</b> GROVER 201 N. CAMORE B'd 2054-J</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>HOFHEIMER Shoes</b> New Line for the whole family, moderately priced. N. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad</p> <p><b>SHOE REPAIRING</b> <b>SHOE REPAIRING</b> W. E. BOWLING, Jr. 708 E. Main Phone Mad. 2254</p> <p><b>STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS</b> <b>The Bell Book and Stationery Co.</b> STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS 914 East Main Street</p> <p><b>JEWELERS</b> <b>SCHWARZSCHILD BROS.</b> RICHMOND LEADING JEWELERS Broad and 2nd Sts., Richmond, Va.</p> <p><b>FLORISTS</b> <b>FLORIST—J. L. RATCLIFFE</b> 280 W. BROAD STREET. Phone Han. 3771.</p> <p><b>BOARD AND ROOMS</b> Visitors to Richmond will find comfortable rooms with board; rent, and shopping center. Addr. "THE WEBSTER," 11th and Clay Sts.</p> <p><b>ROANOKE, VA.</b></p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> <b>JAMES O. RONK</b> Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions Fourth Country Produce and Country Ham "If you are not pleased tell us. If you are tell your neighbors." Prompt Delivery. 224 Gilder Ave., N. W., Roanoke, Va. PHONE 1040.</p>	<p><b>PORTLAND, ORE.</b></p> <p><b>CAFES, DELICATESSEN, ETC.</b>  Top Floor, Broadway-Yamhill Bldg. Broadway and Yamhill Street Lunches 11:30 to 5</p> <p><b>OFFICE SUPPLIES</b> <b>Kilham Printing Co.</b> Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters Printers and Engravers FIFTH AND OAK STREETS</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> "Your Satisfaction Is Our Success" <b>IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.</b> We Satisfy 355 Russell Street Phone: East 220-R 2264</p> <p><b>FLORISTS</b> <b>NIKLAS &amp; SON</b> Florists 403 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.</p> <p><b>SALEM, ORE.</b></p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> <b>MILLINERY</b> Exclusive styles and reasonable prices MRS. H. P. STITH, 416 State Street</p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> J. L. BUSICK &amp; SON, Groceries Charge Accounts at 456 State St. Cut Rate Store at 118 South Commercial St. and 209 North Commercial St. and 1097 Chemeketa St. TRY ONE</p> <p><b>HARDWARE</b> <b>Ray L. Farmer Hardware Co.</b> EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE Court and Commercial Sts. Phone 191</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum Ranges, Everything for the Home. <b>IMPERIAL FURNITURE CO.</b> 177 Liberty Street</p> <p><b>BOOKS</b> <b>The Commercial Book Store</b> Books, Stationery, Engraving Office Supplies &amp; Specialty 163 COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM</p> <p><b>LOVELOCK, NEV.</b></p> <p><b>LUMBER</b> Let Us Quote You On <b>LUMBER</b> ALL GRADES OF WHITE PINE, OREGON PINE, REDWOOD <b>Valley Lumber Company</b> LOVELOCK, NEVADA</p> <p><b>SALT LAKE CITY</b></p> <p><b>MACHINERY</b> <b>F. C. STANNARD &amp; CO.</b> MACHINERY SPECIALTIES Road Building — Contractors and Power Plant Equipment. Correspondence solicited from users and manufacturers. 514-515 Dooly Block, SALT LAKE CITY</p> <p><b>GARAGES</b> AUTO-LAUNDRY &amp; STORAGE CO. H. D. Pottinger, Mgr. Cleaning, Greasing, Storing and Repairing. 59-63 P. O. Place</p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> L. A. PAULSON LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER 82 S. State Street</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE</b> FOR SALE BY OWNER Utah County Fruit and Farm Lands W. C. ALBERTSON, DOOLY BLOCK</p> <p><b>ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> ROSENWALD'S Ladies', Children's and Men's Furnishings Corner 4th St. and Central Ave.</p> <p><b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> O. A. MATSON &amp; CO. Books, Stationery, Kodaks and Supplies Sporting Goods</p> <p><b>BOOKS AND STATIONERY</b> G. A. MATSON &amp; CO. Books, Stationery, Kodaks and Supplies Sporting Goods</p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> J. A. SKINNER GROCER Our Service Is Right</p> <p><b>MARKETS</b> HIGHLAND MEAT MARKET I. J. MIZE Corner Arco and Coal Phone 185</p> <p><b>VANCOUVER, B. C.</b></p> <p><b>INSURANCE</b> <b>W. B. RICKARDS</b> INSURANCE 416 Winch Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.</p> <p><b>SPOKANE, WASH.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b>  Spokane's Exclusive Selling Agency for <b>Drezwellsley Dresses</b></p> <p><b>PRINTING</b> <b>Union Printing Company</b> E. D. FURMAN, Prop. Fine Job Printing. Tel. Main 2202. 414 First Ave.</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.</b> For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL. M-6000.</p>	<p><b>SEATTLE, WASH.</b></p> <p><b>CAFES AND RESTAURANTS</b> <b>WOMAN'S EXCHANGE</b> Home Cooked Meals BAKERY GOODS 209 Union St., SEATTLE, WASH.</p> <p><b>HICKS' CAFETERIA</b> MUSIC Second and Madison, Leary Building</p> <p><b>SEATTLE</b> TRY SCHRAEDER'S HOME COOKED FOODS 113 Madison Street, Seattle.</p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> <b>Millinery</b> 1322 Second Avenue  HETTRICK Main 7553 215 1/2 MADISON STREET SEATTLE</p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> <b>OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND</b> The Best of Everything for the Table SYLVESTER BROS. CO. Wholesale Grocers 830-836 Fourth Ave. South. Phone Main 2800. SEATTLE, WASH., U. S. A.</p> <p><b>AUGUSTINE &amp; KYER</b> SEATTLE WASH. FOUR STORES Groceries, Meats, Delicious Candies</p> <p><b>GOOD GROCERIES For You All</b> JONES-THURLOW CO. 14th and East Pine East 518 SEATTLE</p> <p><b>TABLE SUPPLIES</b> Groceries, Confections, Ice Cream, Stationery Green from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. 601 Federal, corner Mercer. Capitol 3877.</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>ACME LAUNDRY</b> East 2290 High Grade Hand Work a Specialty 1913 EAST MADISON ST., SEATTLE</p> <p><b>INSURANCE</b> Rentals and Insurance <b>R. E. WALKER</b> 533 Pioneer Building, Seattle MAIN 159</p> <p><b>STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS</b> <b>SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP</b> E. J. HARTNEY, Pres. Wedding Stationery, Announcements, At Homes 214 Madison Street, Seattle.</p> <p><b>FLORISTS</b> <b>Woodlawn Flower Shop</b> MAIN 663 1410-1412 Second Avenue, Seattle</p> <p><b>WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS</b> 250,000 Square Feet of Glass H. A. CROUCH—A. M. BEALL</p> <p><b>BOOK BINDING</b> <b>WARD'S BINDERY</b> BOOK-BINDING, PAPER BINDING, GOLD LETTERING, ETC. 1516 3rd Avenue Main 6365 SEATTLE</p> <p><b>PRINTING</b> <b>ACME PRESS</b> DISTINGUISHED PRINTING 1007 Third Avenue Main 1007 SEATTLE</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>Turrell Shoe Company</b> 905 2nd Ave., Burke Building, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON Trade-Mark <b>HIGH GRADE SHOES</b></p> <p><b>RUGS AND CLEANING</b> <b>Panorium Dye Works</b> ORIENTAL RUGS—CARPETS Telephone M7890 for Driver</p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> <b>THE BARRETT CORSET SHOP</b> 518 Union Street M-1294 SEATTLE</p> <p><b>HOWD CORSET SHOP</b> Open Hours 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. 516 Ried Building, Seattle. Main 5870, Wash. STYLISH MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING Remodeling a Specialty The Normandy 510 Tel. Main 7800</p> <p><b>OFFICE SUPPLIES</b> <b>ACME STAMP WORKS</b> RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS 214 Marion St., Seattle 1008 A. St., Tacoma Main 5716 Main 7482</p> <p><b>HOTELS</b> <b>WINTONIA HOTEL</b> Main 6640 Pike and Minor Avenue SEATTLE</p> <p><b>FORESTHURST HOTEL</b> 1216 Ninth Avenue. Main 4955. Centrally located. Sleeping Porches, Tent Cottages. Tennis Court. Table Board.</p> <p><b>INTERIOR DECORATORS</b> GEO. L. DAVIS INTERIOR DECORATIONS 901 Pike St., Seattle. Main 1857</p> <p><b>HEATING AND VENTILATING</b> W. D. ALLEN Member Am. Soc. M. E. Main 6008 SEATTLE</p> <p><b>ROOMS TO LET</b> IN PRIVATE HOME, one modern suite and one room elegantly furnished; scrupulously clean; table tent. 502 17th North. East 1307.</p>	<p><b>TACOMA, WASH.</b></p> <p><b>DRY GOODS</b> Tacoma's Greatest Department Store <b>Rhodes Brothers</b> Six Great Floors of Quality Dry Goods, Wearing Ap- parel and Home Furnishings</p> <p><b>VICTROLAS</b> —Your Own Terms—In Reason All the Victor Records All the Time</p> <p><b>FEIST &amp; BACHRACH</b> HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS and Ready-to-Wear Men's Furnishings 1114 Broadway, TACOMA</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>McDONALD SHOE CO.</b> DELIGHTS IN FALL FOOTWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Hanan, Florsheim, Bostonian, Ground Gripper, Dr. Reid's Cushion and others for men. Hanan, Dorothy Dodd, Ground Gripper, Utz &amp; Dunn and others for women. TWO STORES 943 Broadway and 1301 Pacific Avenue</p> <p><b>HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS</b> Washington Tool and Hardware Company GENERAL HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS, LEGIONS, FISHING SUPPLIES AND GYMNASIUM GOODS. <b>KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY</b> 928 Pacific Avenue, TACOMA</p> <p><b>TABLE SUPPLIES</b> <b>McLean-McMillan Co.</b> PURE FOOD EMPORIUM Phone Main 517 Tacoma, Wash.</p> <p><b>CAFES AND RESTAURANTS</b> <b>CARLYLE'S CAFETERIA</b> 917 Pacific Avenue TACOMA, WASH.</p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> <b>J. W. WOOD COMPANY</b> GROCERS 949 Tacoma Avenue Main 213 TACOMA</p> <p><b>CONFECTIONERY</b> THE C. T. MUELENBACH CO. Inc. Dainty Confections of All Kinds 917 Broadway, TACOMA</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>Tacoma Steam Laundry</b> Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Department Phone Main 224. TACOMA, WASH.</p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> Tacoma Savings Bank &amp; Trust Co. 11TH AND PACIFIC AVE. Checking and Savings Accounts Trust Department</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE</b> C. J. JOHNSON Real Estate—Loans—Insurance 901 1/2 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma</p> <p><b>FLORISTS</b> H. W. MANIKE FLORIST 1219 6th Ave., Cor. M. St. Tel. Main 419</p> <p><b>TAILORS</b> CALLESON &amp; AHNQVIST Tailors BETTER CLOTHES FOR MEN 100 So. 10th Street TACOMA</p> <p><b>BARBER SHOPS</b> ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP "Class in Every Respect" 1301 1/2 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.</p> <p><b>ABERDEEN, WASH.</b></p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>Kaufman-Leonard Company</b> QUALITY FURNITURE AT POPULAR PRICES <b>NO. YAKIMA, WASH.</b></p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> HOWD CORSETS Orders Taken for the Howd Corsets Also Agents wanted for Washington and Mon- tana. Write or call at Washington Hotel.</p> <p><b>CLOTHIERS</b> HARRY HONEYCHURCH Men's Clothing, Right in Price and Quality 301 E. Yakima Avenue</p> <p><b>Walla Walla, Wash.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> GARDNER &amp; CO., Inc. The Quality Store Walla Walla's Largest and Best Store Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries</p> <p><b>BOOKS</b> Books, Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream Wholesale &amp; Retail. THE BOOK NOOK.</p> <p><b>JEWELERS</b> First-Class Jewelry—Right Prices Mail Orders Solicited K. FALKENBERG</p> <p><b>PALO ALTO, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> <b>FRAZER &amp; COMPANY</b> LITERAL STOCKS STANDARD GOODS Fowne's Gloves—Kaysen Underwear— Phoenix Hosiery—"Knox" Hats for Men Phipps' Hats for Women Skinner's Silks, Etc.</p> <p><b>GROCERIES</b> <b>BIXBY &amp; LILLIE</b> GROCERIES and QUEENSWARE Choicest Fruits, Berries and Vege- tables in Season PALO ALTO, CAL.</p>	<p><b>BERKELEY, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>DRY GOODS</b> <b>HINK'S DRY GOODS</b> Berkeley's Largest Store <b>J. F. Hink &amp; Son, Inc.</b></p> <p><b>MOVING AND STORAGE</b> <b>MOVING</b> Western Van and Storage Company <b>AUTO VANS</b> 2079 Addison, Ph. Berk. 2960, Berkeley, Cal. Special Attention to Baggage</p> <p><b>TRUNKS</b> Trade Your Old Trunk, Suitcase or Bag for a New One. Leather Goods Artistically Repaired. SAM TAYLOR 2110 Allston Way, Berkeley, Calif.</p> <p><b>TABLE SUPPLIES</b> <b>MELF T. SCHWEEN</b> OUR OWN BAKERY D &amp; I C A T E R I E S E V Spott's Mayonnaise and Salads Wholesale and Retail 5071-5073 University Ave. Phone Berk. 5500.</p> <p><b>California Meat Market</b> Telephones Berkeley 341, Berkeley 342 2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE</p> <p><b>MARKETS</b> <b>J. HARRY LILLIE</b> MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY 3802 Telegraph Avenue Tel. Berk. 810</p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> <b>THE SHOP OF WAISTS</b> Clever Blouses Our Specialty 2177 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY, CAL.</p> <p><b>PLEATING, PICOTING, HEMSTITCHING</b> Embroidery, Buttons, Pleated Skirts of all styles BERKELEY PLEATING SHOP Berkeley 8428, 2171 Shattuck Avenue.</p> <p><b>BUILDING AND REPAIRING</b> <b>JACOB KOLLMEYER</b> Building, Jobbing and Alteration Phone Berkeley 6306 BERKELEY, CAL.</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>F. L. BUTTERFIELD</b> Stoves and Crockery 2169 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley</p> <p><b>COAL AND WOOD</b> <b>WHITNEY &amp; WHITNEY</b> Coal, Wood and Express 2125 Bonar Street Tel. Berk. 697</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>Manhattan Laundry Co.</b> Quality and Service 1812 Dwight Way Tel. Berkeley 335</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>THE BOOTERIE</b> Shoes for the Family 2233 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.</p> <p><b>PRINTING</b> <b>H. S. HOWARD, Printer</b> 2055 Addison Street BERKELEY CALIFORNIA</p> <p><b>PAINTING AND DECORATING</b> W. M. STEVEN, The Painter Paper- hanging, tinting and decorating. 1024 Milvia St. Phone Berk. 3551-W.</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</b> HOME grounds and gardens planned and de- veloped; consultation invited. WILLA CLAIR CLOYSE, 2444 Piedmont Ave. Tel. Berk. 8587-W.</p> <p><b>SANTA ANA, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> First National Bank of Santa Ana Corner of Fourth and Main Streets</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>Horton-Spurgeon Furniture Co.</b> Corner Fourth and Spurgeon Let Us Furnish Your Home</p> <p><b>BOOKS</b> <b>SANTA ANA BOOK STORE</b> 104 East Fourth Street Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving— Picture Framing Telephone—Home 507, Sunset 97</p> <p><b>JEWELERS</b> <b>J. H. PADGHAM &amp; SON CO.</b> ONE PRICE JEWELERS Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery 106 EAST FOURTH STREET</p> <p><b>JEWELERS—PIANOS</b> <b>CARL G. STROCK</b> 112 East Fourth Street Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry Edison Phonographs—Pianos</p> <p><b>ARTS AND CRAFTS</b> <b>THE SUMMER SHOP</b> 212 West 4th St. Things artistic in Santa Ana. Pictures, fram- ing, gifts, pottery and other objects of art. Homemaking, cushions, caps, and bags to order.</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>Turner Shoe Company</b> New Location 100 East Fourth Street SANTA ANA</p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> RUTHBERFORD Practical Up-to-Date Millinery 408 N. Main St. Phone 1224 W</p> <p><b>INSURANCE</b> BEN E. TURNER INSURANCE 112 West Fourth St., Sunset 284</p> <p><b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> W. A. RUFF COMPANY HART SCHAFFNER &amp; MARX CLOTHES</p> <p><b>CLOTHIERS</b> <b>HILL &amp; CARDEN</b> Men's and Boys' Furnishings</p>	<p><b>OAKLAND, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> <b>BARONETTE SATINS</b> The season's most fashionable fabric. In stripes, conventional patterns and solid colors Prices \$3.50 to \$5.00 <b>H. C. CAPWELL CO.</b> Clay, 14th and 15th Sts., OAKLAND</p> <p><b>TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.</b> <b>"QUALITY" BAGGAGE</b> Exclusive Agents for Hart- mann Wardrobe Trunks. Won all awards at P.P.I.E. Factory in connection Quality Trunk Co. Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway</p> <p><b>CLEANING AND DYEING</b>  WE CLEAN CLOTHES CLEAN MORE THAN A NAME J. M. Oskala 356 2044 TELEGRAPH AVE., OAKLAND</p> <p><b>MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY</b> Dry Cleaners and Dyers 2124 Centre Street, Berkeley Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b>  Phone Oakland 1468 2307 CHESTNUT ST., OAKLAND, CAL.</p> <p><b>CAFETERIAS</b> <b>COLONIAL CAFETERIA</b> 422-428 Fourteenth Street</p> <p><b>TABLE SUPPLIES</b> <b>SUNSET GROCERY COMPANY</b> You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us. 1209 Broadway, Oakland Lakeville 5500 2235 Shattuck, Berkeley Berk. 6205</p> <p><b>QUALITY MEATS</b> At Bottom Prices <b>OAKLAND MARKET</b> 12th Street, opposite Postage's Theater</p> <p><b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> <b>JIM BALLARD</b> Just Men's Hats, \$2.00 and \$3.00 1302 BROADWAY</p> <p><b>INSURANCE</b> INSURANCE—Blanche S. Farr, Agt. Agricul- tural Insurance Co., 29 Dorridge Ave., Pied- mont, Tel. Piedmont, 7098-J.</p> <p><b>SANTA CRUZ, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>Pacific Coast Furniture Co.</b> LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS</b> <b>The Seaside Store</b> Pacific Avenue and Church Street Dry Goods and Ladies' Garments. Novelties added as they appear.</p> <p><b>CONFECTIONERY</b> <b>ORCHARD'S CANDY STORE</b> Candy, Ice Cream, Hot Lunches, 188 Pacific Ave.</p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> <b>M. ABRAMS</b> MERCHANDISE OF QUALITY</p> <p><b>SANTA BARBARA</b></p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b>  SANTA BARBARA DRY GOODS AND WOMEN'S APPAREL</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>Smith Variety Store</b> Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery Glassware—810 State Street</p> <p><b>CLOTHIERS</b> <b>CLOTHING</b> THE GREAT WARDROBE The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies.</p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> <b>The Commercial Bank</b> Commercial and Savings Departments Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>CLOTHIERS</b> <b>SPRING'S Inc.</b> Est. 1885 Home of Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes Santa Clara and Market Streets</p> <p><b>WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES</b> <b>STULL &amp; SONNIKSEN</b> 40-44 South First Street Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie Dry Goods—Household Goods</p> <p><b>PAINTING AND WOOD FINISHING</b> PAPERHANGING THOMAS BAIN WOODFINISHING Phone 4442 PAINTER 363 Delmas Ave.</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> IN SAN JOSE IT'S <b>HEROLD'S FOR SHOES</b> 18-20 E. Santa Clara Street. Est. 1880.</p> <p><b>Classified Advertising Rate</b> 30 cents an agate line In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.</p>	<p><b>SACRAMENTO, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b>  <b>EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE</b> 58 Years in Business SACRAMENTO</p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> <b>PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK</b> SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL SACRAMENTO, CAL. 4% Paid on Savings Accounts \$1.00 Starts an Account</p> <p><b>WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS</b> <b>C. H. KREBS &amp; CO.</b> Wall Paper, Paints, Glass AUTOMOBILE OILS AND GREASES 626 J and 1008 Seventh Street SACRAMENTO</p> <p><b>HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</b> <b>AT ALL GROCERS</b> <b>HALLIFAX QUALITY BAKING POWDER</b> Contains No Alum 1 lb 35c, 2 1/2 lbs 75c, 5 lbs \$1.40</p> <p><b>MOVING AND STORAGE</b> <b>WESTERN TRANSFER</b> VAN &amp; STORAGE CO. Piano Moving a Specialty Auto Trucks 1012 7th St., Sacramento, Cal. Office Phone M 565. Res. Cap. 211-J.</p> <p><b>HOLLYWOOD, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES</b> <b>H. P. REHBEIN</b> Hollywood Boulevard at Sycamore XXX CASTOR MOTOR OIL GASOLINE—OILS—ACCESSORIES</p> <p><b>GROCERIES AND MARKETS</b> <b>The Central Grocery Co.</b> Home 57031 Sunset Holly 2320 We bake our own pastry and bread</p> <p><b>FINANCIAL</b> <b>THE HOLLYWOOD NATIONAL BANK</b> Cor. of Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd. G. G. GREENWOOD, Vice-President. GILBERT H. BEESLEY, Cashier. RALPH C. LONG, Assistant Cashier.</p> <p><b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLYWOOD</b> <b>HOLLYWOOD SAVINGS BANK</b> HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND 57016</p> <p><b>CLEANING AND DYEING</b> Among the Best in the West <b>HOLLYWOOD CITY DYE WORKS</b> 6400 Hollywood Boulevard Mail Orders Taken M. R. AUSTIN, Owner</p> <p><b>COSMO CLEANING CO.</b> Oldest Established Dry Cleaning Plant in Hollywood COR. COSMO AND SELMA AVENUE Tel. Home 5747, Sunset Hollywood 208</p> <p><b>HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB</b> Perfect French Dry Cleaners 1508 Cahuenga St.—57494-Holly 2086</p> <p><b>LAUNDRIES</b> <b>Hollywood Laundry, Inc.</b> Sunset and Cahuenga Avenues Telephones, Home 579316, Holly 2141.</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS</b> <b>HEYWOOD'S</b> 8408 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD Furnishings—Dry Goods—Clothing Holly 1085</p> <p><b>ARTS AND CRAFTS</b> <b>LAUREL ART SHOP</b> 6881 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD Where You Can Find the Unusual in Oriental Arts and Gifts.</p> <p><b>SHOES</b> <b>HOLLYWOOD BOOT SHOP</b> 6887 Hollywood Boulevard Smart Shoes for All the Family</p> <p><b>PRINTING</b> <b>HOLLYWOOD PRINT SHOP</b> Printing and Engraving 6727 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 1234-579768.</p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> <b>MADAM FREEMAN</b> Millinery, Lingerie 6407 Hollywood Boulevard 579755</p> <p><b>CHRISTY PETERSON</b> MILLINERY—GOWN 6728 Hollywood Blvd. 579528</p> <p><b>PLUMBING</b> CHARLES A. BENT Plumbing and Gas Fitting 5508 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 560-58019.</p> <p><b>POMONA, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> <b>SPRING EMBROIDERIES</b> Flouncings, Bandings, Edgings—Insertions, Beading, etc.—Our Big Spring shipments are here and there are innumerable dainty patterns to select from—at very low prices.</p> <p><b>Orange Belt Emporium</b> POMONA</p> <p><b>HARDWARE</b> A. R. AVIS Hardware, Plumbing and Tools 135 West 2nd St.</p> <p><b>MILLINERY</b> SMART MILLINERY at popular prices. SILVER'S MILLINERY Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.</p> <p><b>CLEANING AND DYEING</b> PLEASE let me know if you answer this ad- vertisement. PAUL I. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."</p>
--	---	---	---	--	--	--



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES

## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**Here's Our "Roll of Honor"**

"Perrin's" gloves — "Kayser" silk gloves — "Utopia" yarns  
 "Modart" corsets — "Kayser" underwear — "Wirthmor" waists  
 "W. B." corset — "Pictorial" patterns — "Welworth" waists  
 "Onyx" hosiery — "Merode" underwear — "Bestol" dental cream

*Holzwasser Inc.*  
 Broadway at Sixth San Diego

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**Harmony Cafeteria**  
 851 FIFTH ST.—NEAR BROADWAY  
 Continuous Service—6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

**Morgan's Cafeteria**  
 1046 SIXTH STREET  
 WHEN IN LA JOLLA  
 Tarry and Rest Available at  
 "THE CRICKET"  
 Service 12 to 7—Lunches Put Up

**THE BONNIE BOX**  
 Genuine Home Cooking  
 MISS SHIMIN, 551 B Street  
 Tel. Main 1530

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**Ingersoll Candy Co.**  
 FINE CANDIES  
 1615 Fifth Street

**ARTS AND CRAFTS**  
**Frank E. Orr**  
 Pictures—Frames  
 Artists' Supplies—Kodak Finishing  
 1157 FOURTH STREET

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**The Mode**  
 CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE  
 Broadway at Sixth

**THE BOSTON STORE**  
 S.M. Bingham Fifth at C.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**Bembrough & Gillows**  
 1041-1045 FIFTH STREET  
 SAN DIEGO'S PREMIER STORE  
 FOR MEN AND BOYS  
 We Sell Kuppenheimer Clothes

**FINANCIAL**  
**THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK**  
 The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank  
 in San Diego  
 3% Interest on Check—4% Interest on Savings Accounts  
**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK**  
 S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway  
 Capital \$100,000 Surplus and Profits \$100,000  
 Largest Surplus of any Bank in San Diego

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
**Carpenter's**  
 Books, Stationery and Office Supplies  
 1036 SIXTH STREET

**HARDWARE**  
**WHITE HARDWARE CO.**  
 420 N. MYRTLE

**SHOES**  
**Boldrick Shoe Co.**  
 946 FIFTH STREET

**Lewis Shoe Co.**  
 S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets  
 'Walk-Over Boot Shop'  
 1605 FIFTH STREET

**SIGNS**  
**NATIONAL SIGN CO.**  
 848 Third Street, Bet. E and F

**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**  
**"EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL"**  
 HARTWELL ELECTRIC CO.  
 955 SIXTH STREET

**MUSIC**  
**SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.**  
 430 C Street  
 EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**THEARLE MUSIC CO.**  
 640-644 Broadway

**PRINTING**  
 No Job too large  
 No Job too small  
**KINNEY-CHILLER PRINTING CO.**  
 114 F Street, San Diego

**FLORISTS**  
**MRS. A. M. RAINFORD**  
 1115 Fourth Street  
 Flowers for All Occasions

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**R. W. DEMING, The Cleaner**  
 REMODELING GOWNS AND SUITS  
 2500 5th Street, Both Phones

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
 POSITION in San Diego, Cal. desired by  
 accountant with 20 years' experience; \$40 week  
 to start; have earned \$60 weekly; employed  
 at present. X 40, Box 1024, Tulsa, Okla.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**VARBOR CAFETERIA**  
 309-311 W. Fourth Street  
 C. O. MANSFELDER, Prop. A 4018

**Boos Bros. Cafeterias**  
 431-433 South Hill Street  
 431 West Fifth Street  
 648 South Broadway  
 328 South Broadway

**Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA**  
 715 South Hope Street  
 Continuous Service Day and Night

**Vidamar Restaurant**  
 108 West Tenth Street  
 Between Main and Broadway

**MARKETS**  
**BACKUS MARKET**  
 STALLS A 5-A 6  
**STAR DELICATESSEN**  
 STALL C 6  
 GRAND CENTRAL PUBLIC MARKET  
 321 South Broadway. F 5145

**GROCERIES**  
**NORRIS' CASH GROCERY**  
 QUALITY AND SERVICE  
 2501-3-5-7 So. Hoover St. West 15, Home 24191.  
 MEAT DEPARTMENT—W. M. Clifton  
 Sells the Best of Meats

**JALANTINE'S CASH GROCERY**  
 1066 Sunset Boulevard  
 Progressive Service and Low Prices  
 A 4263 Main 1733

**Ralphs Grocery Company**  
 "SELLS FOR LESS"  
 Four stores, 533, 317 So. Spring St.  
 Cor. 35th Pl. and Vermont, Pico and Normandie.

**BAKERIES**  
**MRS. BATH'S BAKERY**  
 1125 Senatus Street Tel. 63191  
 Delicious Cakes a Specialty

**INTERIOR DECORATORS**  
**CATCH-HILL STUDIOS**  
 INTERIOR DECORATING-DESIGNING  
 Suite 114 Story Building Los Angeles, Ann

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**TABBERT DYE WORKS**  
 Cleaners and Pressers  
 G. E. CHATFIELD, Prop.  
 West 536 1223-25 W. Washington St. Home 24036

**PARIS DYE WORKS**  
 Expert French Dye Cleaners  
 21st and San Pedro Streets  
 LOS ANGELES 10673 South 6241

**Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.**  
 Curtains Called for and Delivered  
 1577 West Washington Street  
 Home 23136 West 1375

**O. W. THOMAS CO.**  
 Dry Cleaners and Dyers  
 2507-9 Maple Avenue  
 702 W. Sixth Street  
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**LAUNDRIES**  
**PEERLESS LAUNDRY COMPANY**  
 All that the name implies as to  
 FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE  
 Home 90558 South 6318  
 Main 551 at Stanton Ave.

**MUSIC SCHOOLS**  
**BACH SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND ARTS**  
 James Washington Pierce, Director  
 PIANO—VOICE—VIOLIN—CELLO—CORNET  
 1850 So. Figueroa Street, 21214

**R. W. HEFFELFINGER**  
 MUSIC DEALER  
 446-448 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Importer

**KODAKS**  
**KODAKS**  
 And Everything That Goes With Them  
 EARL V. LEWIS  
 226 West Fourth 328 West Seventh

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**  
**Walters Stenographic Co.**  
 810 HAAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES  
 A 5000—NOTARY—Main 2617

**SHOES**  
**Custom Bootmaker**  
**CARL NELSON, Shoe Repairing**  
 430 South Hill Street  
 WALK-OVER SHOES  
 For Men and Women  
 FERRER'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS  
 615 S. Broadway and Cor. 4th and Spring St.

**JEWELERS**  
**WATCH REPAIRING**  
 High-Class Work—Reasonable Prices.  
 E. BRIDGES  
 815 W. Third Street, F-1117.

**JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.**  
 Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry  
 Special Order Work a Specialty  
 708 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1770

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**MRS. N. A. HENDER, formerly of Beeman & Hendler,**  
 has taken over the Lambert Drapery Shop, 1019 and Hill Sts., continuing to make up plain draperies free of charge, also adding children's lines and doing special order work. F 6300.

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**L. A. INVESTMENT BUILDING BARBER SHOP**  
 220 Investment Bldg., 8th and Broadway, A 9073  
 WM. A. GLOSTER, Proprietor

**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING BARBER SHOP**  
 Barbers to Men Who Are Particular  
 6TH AND SPRING, ROOM 340 F 4514

## AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

**Whitney-Marshall Tire Company**  
 Tires, Tubes and Accessories  
 Expert Vulcanizing and Repairing  
 GOODYEAR SERVICE STATION  
 707 South Hope Street, Los Angeles

**GARAGES**  
**GOLDEN STATE GARAGE**  
 2120-22 West Pico Street, West 7064  
 F. E. FELT, PROP.

**COLUMBIA BATTERIES**  
 Starting, Lighting, Vehicle and Ignition Service

**HEMING GARAGE**  
 Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Oils  
 High Class Seven-Passenger Car for Rent by hour, day, week or month.  
 1709 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 54000

**AUTOMOBILES**  
**BRISTOL TAXI COMPANY**  
 Home A 2415  
 10c per Mile  
 All Night Service

**BICYCLE REPAIRING**  
**Angelus Bike Shop**  
 Make repairing a specialty; new and second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms.  
 Rear 216 W. 4th St. Main 1365.

**BUILDERS**  
**MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY**  
 Design Your House  
 Build Your House

**OUR SINGLE CONTRACT SYSTEM**  
 Unites the work of Architect and Builder in a logical manner.  
 Produces economic efficiency.  
 Harmonizes the interests that ordinarily conflict.

**TEN YEARS OLD**  
**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**  
 ELIOT P. PARCER  
 Designer and Builder  
 6723 Hollywood Blvd. 57047

**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS**  
**THE DAVIDSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
 1445 East 16th Street  
 So. 493-20477

**REINFORCED CONCRETE**  
 Grain Elevators, Chimneys, Tanks and Silos, Constructed and Designed.  
 Heavy Mill and Factory Work.

**MILLINERY**  
**Green**  
 926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.  
 MISS E. KUNTZ, 2692 W. PICO ST. WEST 917

**Gilmore's Millinery**  
 2125 WEST PICO STREET  
 Between Alvarado and Hoover Streets  
 Tel. West 81

**MRS. CORA ROSE**  
 Smart Millinery  
 707 SOUTH HILL STREET Tel. F 4861

**CONTRACTORS**  
**BUILDING CONTRACTORS**  
 CITY OR COUNTRY  
**Allen-Knight Construction Co.**  
 1123 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal. F 1307  
 Residence, Long Beach 10808

**Electrical Contractors**  
**GAN'S BROS.**  
 Retail Stores, 812 So. Spring St., 211 N. Main St.  
 A-2742, Main 1933.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**MYER SIEGEL & CO.**  
 445 South Broadway  
 Women's and Children's Garments  
 at Moderate Prices

**Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats**  
**MME. WOOLLEY**  
 Brock Shops, Promenade 8 F-2410

**GOWNS**  
**MRS. FROST-OLIVER**  
 MODIST  
 1727 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles. 58192

**TAILORS**  
**HENRY A. BECK**  
 GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR  
 609 S. O. T. Johnson Building  
 Broadway at Fourth

**OLIVER D. MILSON**  
 TAILOR  
 Suite 302, Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
 1727 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles. 58192

**TAILOR—Edwin Hartley**  
 Right Clothes at Right Prices  
 204-5 Lianer Building 524 S. Spring Street  
 Tailors—Henry G. Krohn Co.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**  
**PAINTING, Decorating, Tinting, Paper Hanging, Chipping, W.O.S. ELVIN, 1111 W. 11th St., Los Angeles. 52706.**

**LITERATURE BOXES**  
 LITERATURE BOXES, sold lettered \$1.30 to \$1.75; delivered anywhere; postage extra.  
 E. M. STREET, 636 Lucas Ave.

**WATCHMAN SERVICE**  
 LEE W. HAHN, Special patrol service in West Adams Heights, 2727 Harvard Blvd. Home 72601.

**SIGN PAINTING**  
**PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 800 S. South Hill St. Signs of every kind. CRIS MEINER, Phone F 5897.**

**BOARD AND ROOMS**  
 ROOM AND BOARD in a refined home for paying guests; directly opposite Westlake Park; moderate terms. 616 South Alvarado Street. 52926.

**IN ATTRACTIVE HOME, lovely rooms with board; dinners served to outsiders also.**  
 MRS. NINA R. COOLEY, 1000 S. Alvarado St. 55141

## PASADENA, CAL.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**J. W. Mather Co.**  
 PASADENA, CAL.

**COLORADO AT MARENGO**  
 Dry Goods — Bedding — Draperies  
 Women's Apparel — Children's Wear  
 SWOBDI Exclusive Millinery  
 Laird & Schober Shoes

**Wear Gossard CORSETS**  
 They Lace In Front  
 Discriminating Women Look for This Trade Mark  
 YOUR MODEL AT \$2.00 UP  
 Sold and Fitted by  
 HERMAN E. HERTZEL CO.  
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**BRENNER & WOOD**  
 87 North Raymond Avenue  
 Responsible for

**FINANCIAL**  
 The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the  
**Union National**  
 and the  
**Union Trust and Savings**  
 DEPOSITS ..... \$7,000,000  
 RESOURCES ..... \$9,000,000

**MILLINERY**  
**Howarter**  
 292 East Colorado Street  
 Unusual Hats for Women

**De Hat Shoppe**  
 MISS SCHERTZ  
 Telephone Fair Oaks 1510  
 198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

**GROCERIES**  
**CABLES—GROCERY**  
 Colorado 2604  
 Quality and Service the Best  
 FULL LINE OF GROCERIES  
 FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS  
 Fine Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty  
 Prices the lowest. Free delivery to all parts of city.  
 Cor. Cypress Ave. and Villa St., Pasadena.

**C. W. OWEN—Groceries**  
 220 EAST COLORADO STREET  
 F. O. 787 Colo. 137

**FLORISTS**  
**The Orchid**  
 13 East Colorado Street  
 Florist Telephone Delivery, Fair Oaks 4141.

**Eldred's Flower Shop**  
 200 E. COLORADO STREET  
 Tel. F. O. 227  
 Mail and Telegraph Orders  
 Promptly Delivered

**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
**PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.**  
 47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1008  
 Wedding Invitations and Announcements  
 Engraved or Printed  
 Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
**PICTURE FRAMING**  
 STATIONERY AND BOOKS  
 190 East Colorado Street  
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

**FURNITURE**  
**Nold Furniture Co., Inc.**  
 Telephone Fair Oaks 1181  
 65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

**PLUMBING**  
**Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing**  
 Gas Fitting  
 J. W. ARNT, 858 Franklin Avenue  
 Phone F. O. 2865

**SHOES**  
**WALK-OVER SHOES**  
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
 BASSETT'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
 36 East Colorado Street

**SHOES**  
 For Every Member of the Family  
**MORSE-HICKMAN SHOE CO.**  
 169 E. Colorado Street

**VULCANIZING**  
**DAVIS & SHELTON**  
 Retreading and Capping  
 154 West Colorado St. Phone Colo. 1087

**HARDWARE**  
**PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY**  
 45-49 West Colorado Street  
 The Finest Hardware Store in the West

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**THE GLENDALE DYE WORKS**  
 428 1/2 So. Brand Blvd.  
 Glendale 207  
 Dry Cleaners — Drers — Launderers

**SHOES**  
**CROFTON THE SHOE MAN**  
 341 BRAND BOULEVARD  
 KENWIE TWIN SHOES for Children  
 GROVER SHOES for Women  
 CROSETT'S SHOES for Men

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**HARRIS CO. DRY GOODS AND READY TO WEAR**  
 17-19 E. State Street, Redlands, Calif.

## SAN FRANCISCO

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**FURNITURE, CARPETS**  
**DRAPERIES**  
**Bare Brothers**  
 355 Geary St. Union Square

**SPECIALTIES**  
**COLLECTION BAGS**  
 Large or small openings to suit. Wood or metal handles. Plush in desired colors—chambray lined. \$5 and \$8.  
 The Specialists Co., 1235 Hyde Street, Apartment 4, San Francisco, Cal.

**FURRIERS**  
**FURRIERS**  
 Large New Stock of Furs  
 Good Assortment  
 Garments Made to Order, Remodeled or Repaired  
**PRESLEY & CO.**  
 60-61 WHITEHALL BUILDING SUTTER 7200

**MILLINERY**  
**DAISY BRINK**  
 248 O'Farrell Street  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
 Telephone Douglas 1080

**Milliner**  
**EXCLUSIVE HAT MODELS**  
 Ross Early Apartments, Post and Leavenworth, SAN FRANCISCO.

**JEWELERS**  
**Jeweler Designer**  
**HENRY S. BAILEY**  
 Artistic Diamond Jewelry  
 Manufactured and Repaired  
 133 Geary St., San Francisco, Rooms 522-523  
 Mail Orders

**FLORISTS**  
**Flowers**  
 Delivered to Any Part of the United States  
**Florists**  
 233 Grant Avenue  
 Phone Sutter 423 SAN FRANCISCO

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**Grojean's raising**  
 Rice makodolious  
 Pancake Flour

**TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.**  
**Opperheimer**  
 758 MARKET STREET  
 INDESTRUCTIBLE TRUNKS  
 Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies Hand Bags

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**VICTORIA CAFETERIA**  
 Home recipes used in preparing wholesome, carefully chosen foods.  
 135 POWELL STREET

**CRYSTAL CAFETERIA**  
 Carefully selected foods well cooked and prepared by trained workers  
 MUSIC  
 162 Market Street Phelan Building

**Boos Bros. Cafeteria**  
 725 MARKET STREET  
 and 1000 MARKET STREET  
 "A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"

**CONFECTIONERY**  
 We Solicit a Trial Order for Our  
 IDEAL CHOCOLATES at \$1.00 a Pound  
**CALIFORNIA POPPY**  
 738 MARKET STREET

**INTERIOR DECORATORS**  
**WALL PAPER**  
 PAINTING AND DECORATING  
**THE TOZER CO.**  
 420 SUTTER STREET Douglas 1500

**TAILORS**  
**J. COHEN**  
 LADIES' TAILOR  
 Room 411, Whitney Building, San Francisco

**BOOK BINDING**  
**Bookbinding and Printing**  
**MARNELL & CO.**  
 77 Fourth Street San Francisco

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**  
**TOWELS, SOAP, CABINETS**  
 Furnished at Regular Monthly Charge  
**PACIFIC TOWEL SUPPLY CO.**  
 48 Pierce St., San Francisco, Park 1161.

**APARTMENT HOTELS**  
**HOTEL DOREL**  
 Modern, sunny, newly fur. rooms, \$2-\$4 week. Ideal environment. Inspection solicited.  
 California at Larkin St.

**DANCING**  
**WELLESLEY STUDIO**  
 Children's Classes in Social and Rhythmic Dancing  
 Miss Alice M. Miller, 3045 Clay St.

**FRESNO, CAL.**  
**The Wonder**  
 A Store of Home Comforts  
 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

**A Complete Selection of Women's Apparel for Every Purpose**  
 Dresses, Suits, Coats, Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery, Waists, Skirts, Parasols, etc.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**THE RED CHERRY**  
 H. BAKER, 1246 E. St., next to Y. M. C. A.



## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN ART

For two minutes the Stranger blocked the traffic in Broad Street, Philadelphia, through gazing reverently at the statue of William Penn, crowning the City Hall.

"This is Penn's town," he soliloquized, "the City of Brotherly Love," which, for some reason or another, is not fraternally perfect in civic administration" (the Stranger's neat shoes were soaked in snow slush). "This," he continued, "is the City of Homes, the American parent-house of Quakerism that once seemed to be growing into a great tree, and many of the streets—what a pretty fancy—are called after the names of trees."

"Somewhere in this 130-square-mile city (now in the throes of a magnificent town-planning scheme, which will give to the art gallery an importance that will make Philadelphia realize that art is the Liberty engine of civic life) is the Quaker Meeting-house, and Carpenters Hall, a real little bit of old England, and a church designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the most interesting building in the United States," the old State House, or Independence Hall. Thither I must go, at once, even if I postpone for an hour my visit to the one hundred and thirtieth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts."

And while the Stranger thus soliloquized, William Penn continued to gaze over the busy City of Brotherly Love quite heedless of the Stranger's reverie. Not so an agreeable passer-by who remarked, "You mightn't think it, but that statue of Penn is 37 feet high. We do big things in this country."

The Stranger thanked his informant and took a taxi to Independence Hall. Seated in the little park he read something in a guidebook that drove the Declaration of Independence from his head. The passage that he perused was naive and noble, and it related to art. It was composed in 1805, 23 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by 71 citizens who had assembled to draw up a petition for the incorporation of an association to be called the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The object of the association (inscribed on a venerable parchment, preserved among the treasured archives of the academy) was:

"To promote the cultivation of the Fine Arts, in the United States of America, by introducing correct and elegant copies from works of the first Masters in Sculpture and Painting, and by thus facilitating the access to such Standards, and also by occasionally conferring moderate but honorable premiums, and otherwise assisting the studies and exciting the efforts of the artists, gradually to unfold, enlighten, and invigorate the talents of our countrymen."

At first glance the superior person may be inclined to smile at the naivete of this document. But why? It rings true: it is the utterance of modest, upright and wise men, and there is not a boast in it. We are young, it says, we are children in the fine arts, and we will begin by cultivating correct and elegant copies from works of the first masters.

Art America has never quite outgrown her dependence upon the past, her vision of those correct and elegant copies, Greece is still her mistress in architecture, and France in painting. But she is freeing herself, and this is shown markedly in architecture (the skyscraper) and in landscape (the practical pastoral). Individuals have quite freed themselves as they do in all countries, but the general trend is still toward the Greek temple rather than toward the skyscraper. Here the Stranger smiled and drew with his cane on the gravel of the little park a symbol of the alert architectural American of today, the left foot firmly embedded in the rock of the Acropolis, the outstretched right hand grasping the base of the Woolworth Building.

Then the Stranger, closing his eyes, visualized the art structure that has been raised from that naive and noble foundation laid in 1805 by those 71 modest and upright men.

He saw the tentative beginnings, saw laborious Benjamin West, who followed Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy of England; saw the flashing genius of Gilbert Stuart and later the homelier genius of Richardson, the architect; saw the refined mediocrity based on Claude and Poussin of the Hudson River school rise into the livelier classicism of Inness, and then soar into the delicacy of Twachtman, and Ryder's inward-brooding, elusive mysticism—Ryder as un-American as Matthew Maris was un-Dutch. In that way the muse of art works, throwing up a Blake, a Turner, a Beardsley from roast-beef England, and a Ryder, a Twachtman, a Winslow Homer from practical, conforming America; also from this soil, whence issued that declaration of 1805, sprang two American artists who stand apart, unapproachable, in a class by themselves, one the most dexterous painter that has ever lived, the other the most perfect exponent of taste that has ever lived—Sargent and Whistler.

The Stranger raised his hat. "Philadelphia, 71 in number—modest, upright and wise—I salute you. Little did you think what a branching tree of art would grow from your intention to unfold, enlighten and invigorate the talents of your countrymen. And now," continued the Stranger, "how about the present? I must like me to the one hundred and thirtieth exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy at once, for I fear that my taxi is ticking off cents at a ruinous rate."

Probably—no, certainly—it is the best exhibition of the year. Some of the pictures have been seen before; they gravitate here as children return to the parent house at festival time; and pray how does this Pennsylvania Academy stand compared with a Salon or a Royal Academy exhibition? It

stands above them. Not because the men and women are better painters, but because they pursue purer artistic ideals, thanks again to the 71. The dream here is stronger than the business. In this country, which loves percentages, we will declare that the 50 per cent of business pictures that flood the Salons and the Royal Academy fall to 25 per cent in Philadelphia. This is as it should be in Penn's city, particularly if we repeat aloud what has often been whispered, that the Quaker is an excellent business man.

But here, as in Paris and London, you meet the picture that is clever and nothing else, deriding the truism that art should beautify life. This does not mean that the artist must ignore ugly subjects. He may choose what he likes, but he must distill beauty from his choice, as Rembrandt did from the carcass of an ox, and Degas from a blowsy ballet girl. But there is nothing of beauty, there is mere cleverness (horrid word) and nothing more in "The Pestilence," by Hugh H. Brockbridge, and the "Lacquer Screen," by Leopold Seyffert. There are sensational or melodramatic subjects. It should be permissible to paint them only if beauty of some kind can be intruded from them. It can be done. A gashed and seared quarry is not an attractive object, but Daniel Garber in "The Quarry" has shown how nature covers the scars, and makes atonement with light and atmosphere for man's meddling with the world; the New York freight yards are not attractive objects, but Clifford Beal has made this frantic and amorphous scene beautiful through mass and color; a judge of the high court is not necessarily an attractive object (except to his wife), but John McLaure Hamilton has made his portrait of Judge Bragby beautiful because he has set him at the base of a pillar upon which light plays, and has enskined the man in the environment in which he works.

Prizes abound. Had the Stranger had the best of them he could not have resisted honoring three pictures—these three: "Mother and Babe," by Jean McLane, because it is exquisitely seen and drawn; "Lower Manhattan," by Leon Kroll, because it is essential American painting, a virile scene and dashing, vividly and dashing painted, one of the new, racial notes in American art; "Melting of the First Snow," by Gardner Symons, because this, too, is racial American painting, a splendid example of the practical pastoral that this artist does so well, not the thing chosen, the thing seen and recorded with spirit and without any feck or fumbling.

The next day when the Stranger motored out to see the famous Joseph Widener collection (of which more anon) he resolved these tendencies of American art and, strange to say, the persistent thing that fared before his eyes was a head of John D. Rockefeller by John S. Sargent—the head, not the clothes. What a head! How different, how amazingly different from the idea of John D. that the world, for good or ill, has built up, how different this smiling, candid, furtive rosy head. "Why," soliloquized the Stranger, "I can imagine a visitor pausing before this picture and saying reflectively—'That old man has the face of a child.'"

## THE CHICAGO ARTISTS' EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Readers of the Chicago papers are inquiring of editors, "What does the rose in the mouth of the lion signify, on the poster relating to the exhibition of artists of Chicago and vicinity?" The editors have not been able to make satisfactory answers, and a general curiosity among art enthusiasts has arisen. The Chicago artists' exhibition is being widely advertised by 1000 posters in color, which are placed in elevated trains and conspicuous places throughout the city. The poster was designed by R. Fayerweather Babcock. The idea of a poster advertisement is not original, as Germany has employed it from year to year, but at the Art Institute it is believed to be the first trumpet of its kind sounded in America.

The poster represents a large and dignified sitting lion, holding in its mouth a beautiful red rose on a bright green stem. Behind the lion the Art Institute is suggested. A British subject in-Chicago interpreted the poster as a British lion and an English rose, guarding the art treasures of the world, but the true interpretation is that the lion, representing strength of constructive thought, strength of finance, and of art enthusiasm, is bringing beauty to be displayed in a public edifice. Such advertising excites wonder in thousands of citizens who would otherwise neglect an important exhibition.

The art patrons of Chicago are proud of the present exhibition. It is impossible to compare it with former exhibitions, but surely there is improvement. Because of similarity of technique and of subject many pictures seem familiar. It appears that every one who had the price last season went to Taos, New Mexico, and the rest to Provincetown, Mass., or to Connecticut. There are as many Indians, adobe houses, sage-brush landscapes and Indian porries as a paleface exhibition can accommodate. It is hoped that the artists will not surfeit us with Indians. Indian subjects, however, are always interesting to early inhabitants and children, and the rest of us enjoy them more than we admit. Higgins, Ufer, Grace Ravlin, Cameron, Hennings and Balbak are making Chicago familiar with the Taos section of the world, and making records of conditions which are fast disappearing, although Blumenschein and Couse were no doubt the discoverers, in art, of the pueblo peoples.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan first prize was awarded to the best picture in the exhibition, "Fiesta Day," by Victor Higgins. The Wentworth

G. Field prize for a New Mexico or an Arizona subject was well bestowed upon Grace Ravlin's "Indian Dance at Isleta." Miss Ravlin is one of the few Americans represented in the Luxembourg collection in Paris.

The exhibition shows the influence of the great Chicago snowstorms, which have filled the backyards to the fence-tops and blocked traffic generally. "After the Blizzard," by Pauline Palmer, received the Clyde M. Carr



Sketch of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, in the McFadden collection

prize, which effort is a strict departure from her Provincetown school studies. "The Lilac Bush," by Alfred Juergens, received the William Randolph Hearst prize and Emil Zettler the second Logan prize for his sculpture, "Mother and Child."

The women's clubs of Chicago are supporting heartily the exhibition, both financially and in point of attendance. The clubs are purchasing pictures for their collections and 35 societies will make gallery tours during the month.

On the wall of honor are hung five powerful productions of Leon Gaspard, the Russian-Frenchman, who represents Russian peasants crowding in great processions the bridges and public highways of Moscow. While Gaspard is not American nor a legal resident of Chicago, the artists invited him to display his fine wares in the best manner, without being in competition for prizes.

Sculpture is given the space it has deserved for many years, and the exhibition of the Chicago Society of Miniature Painters is shown in the rear room. The jury of 21 painters and five sculptors, elected by vote of all of the Chicago artists, endured a turbulent session, but after hours of heated discussions and many words the members disbanded sociably, the old and new schools both claiming victory.

## THE SCULPTURE OF GASTON LACHAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gaston Lachaise, at the Bourgeois Galleries, emerges with dramatic suddenness as a sculptor combining classic power and intensity with modern realism and freedom of expression, to a degree of effectiveness rarely observable in the present day. Obviously, these sculptures of intense vitality and finished technique could not represent the work of a debutant; yet almost nobody save ambitious student-advocates of the younger generation, knew about Lachaise. He is a Parisian, a Beaux Arts man of perhaps 20 years ago, working later in the ateliers of Aube and Lalique, and for a dozen years past a resident of the United States—at first in Boston, latterly (since the Armory exhibition of 1913, where he had a fair though comparatively inconspicuous showing) in New York.

The fact is, that Lachaise has kept aloof from publicity, and the mart, supporting himself by doing routine and decorative work in order to have leisure and freedom for the development of his own ideas. Now that these ideas have in some degree taken tangible shape, we find the outcome to be, at first sight, rather rudely materialistic. Nude or half-draped female figures of Amazonian proportions and seemingly exaggerated pose confront us, under fanciful titles, such as "Impulsion," "Summer Clouds," "Flying Figure," "Plenitude." These we perceive that these figures are embodied thoughts and plastic symbolizations of emotions, charged with intellectual feeling and force. They have something of the simple, massive dignity of the Greek marbles, or of the Titans, goddesses and sibyls of Michael Angelo.

Sculpture, which is drama or nothing, requires mass for power, also organization for expressiveness. This organization must be architectonic—not merely linear and surface-rhythmic, as in painting. It is all right for Arthur B. Davies, for example, to put attenuated figures moving to slow music in his idyllic pictures. But a sculptor is imbued with the spirit of a heroic age—and the significance of Lachaise is that he is really molded, like his own clay, by the epic urge of our time.

Consider the life-sized, standing

nude figure of a woman, robust, manly and obviously modern rather than classic, which for want of better characterization in a word has been inadequately entitled "Elevation." It is in plaster, but with the hard, brittle whiteness softened by clay coating and immersed in the meditative pale gray atmosphere to which the sensitive M. Bourgeois has modified the little salon in which the statue stands alone, like the Venus



Sketch of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, in the McFadden collection

de Milo in the Louvre. Even so, one may possibly be taken unawares, and get the momentary first impression of an uninspired copy of the real. But to look at the figure five minutes from any angle of vision, front or side profile, is inevitably to feel its noble dignity. Maternal pride and tenderness, renunciation, an unreserved giving-out, are in the simple pose and the ineffable gesture of the exquisitely modeled arms and hands.

"Elevation" and her able-bodied sisters will hardly appeal at their true value to the general public. There are, however, in the present exhibition a number of marble and granite heads, some charming bronze figurines and a decorative composition of three peacocks in plaster, that will appease even the most thoughtless seeker after obvious outward beauty.

## CRAFT SPLENDOR AT THE METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pending the installation of the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum's new decorative arts wing, three stately galleries on the second floor of this vast addition are being filled with medieval, Renaissance and Seventeenth Century material not belonging to the Morgan collection, but including objects of bewildering beauty and splendor. Above all else, one contemplates the late Flemish tapestry, a magnificent and matchless example of late Gothic weaving (about 1500), bequeathed by Col. Oliver H. Payne. It is of the same period and class as the celebrated "Mazarin" tapestry which came and went with the earlier loan collection of the elder Morgan, a few years ago. Like that royal heirloom, it pictures a Biblical allegory, while outwardly glittering with the sheen of gold and silver threads lavishly interwoven amidst harmonious color patterns. These, however, are noticeable chiefly in the jeweled framework or border which divides the main space of the tapestry into five symmetrically patterned circular compartments. The general effect is one of intricately blended color harmonies, rich yet soft and mellow, clear though pulseless, and seen as through a vision.

With a detached pictorial analysis of the design, the wonder is even augmented. The general scheme is to figure forth in scene, legend and symbol the fact and redemption of mankind. Adam and Eve, Zacharias and Solomon, Moses and St. Paul, are represented, amidst scrolls and legends in quaint monkish Latin, grouped around the central compartment, which is devoted to the nativity and the crucifixion. In the lower corners are a pelican and her young, a lioness and cubs—medieval symbols of the resurrection.

This tapestry is signed—a circumstance in itself of extraordinary note—by Jan van Room, who was painter to Margaret of Savoy, Regent of the Netherlands. Its dimensions are 10 feet 2 inches wide by 13 feet 5 inches long. As a permanent exhibition feature of the decorative arts department, this textile masterpiece may well fill the place left vacant by the great "Mazarin."

To link the Gothic tapestries with the museum's concurrent exhibit of manufactured objects—the works of artist-craftsmanship executed for such leading firms as Tiffany, Gorham, Sloane, Wanmaker, Cheney, the Kensington Company and the Edgewater Idioms, all the direct outcome of our native designers' studies during the past year among the treasures of the museum—is something like contrasting Rheims Cathedral with the Architectural League show of 1918. The comparison, however, is appropriate, timely, patriotic. It stands for one of the nation's war-time duties—that of preparing for the peace to come.

## THE COLLECTION OF J. H. MCFADDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the finest collections in the city has just been rehung in the private apartments of the owner, John Howard McFadden, on the thirteenth floor of the new apartment house on Rittenhouse Square, the Wellington, which covers the site of his private residence, torn down in 1916 to make way for the bigger venture. While he was out of house and home Mr. McFadden's justly famous collection of portraits and landscapes of the British school, 50 unexchanged and unique examples of the art of the greatest masters, was shown first at the Academy of Fine Arts here, then at the Carnegie Institute and then at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and everywhere it made a profound impression.

As to the character of the collection as a whole, superlatives are ever invited. Seen in their new setting, in apartments especially designed to house them, they glow like jewels in a gorgeous setting. Some idea of the range and wealth of the collection is shown in that the eight Raeburns include the portrait of "Lady Elphinstone," the finest woman portrait ever painted by Raeburn, which has a dash and abandon of design and color of an amazing character, while there seems to be general agreement that Raeburn reached his greatest height in men's portraits in the "Sir Alexander Shaw," which is in the McFadden dining room, with seven other signal works. If one balances the "Portrait of Master Bunbury," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the drawing room, with the "Little Bo-Peep" of Romney, the English school is shown at its best in the depiction of childish innocence and artistic naïveté. But there are eight other Romneys, including the famous head of Lady Hamilton as a bacchante, and there is not only the great "Lady Rodney" by Gainsborough, but an Italian landscape by him, which quite surpasses "The Mall," owned by Mr. Frick, and what with a Lawrence, a Hogner, three Harlows, a John Linnell and two Hogarths, some other faint hint is given of the treasures that make the walls glow with character.

And then the landscapists, David Cox Wilson, Bonington, John Crome, Morland, Turner and, above all, Constable, are brilliantly represented. The Turner is the famous picture of the "Burning of the Houses of Parliament," seen from Westminster Bridge, while the three Constables represent the very culmination of his art. "The Lock, Dedham," the largest picture, being in his finest middle-period style, while the "Dell at Helmingham" has all the freshness of a bravura landscape by Sargent. In addition, Mr. McFadden has two large historical paintings, "Charles I" and the "Duchess of Richmond," by Charles William Dobson, which he secured from the Duke of Fife's collection, where they were attributed to Van Dyck, but wrongly. They are in the Van Dyck manner, but, Mr. McFadden frankly and naively remarks, "the Duke could afford to keep the wrong label on them, but not I." But words give a poor idea of the beauty of these works, which fill four rooms and a large entrance hall, which with its tapestries has a real baronial magnificence.

While the 50 pictures of the McFadden collection do not compare with the values of the great general collections owned by Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Widener, and Mr. Frick, and the Altman collection, ranging through all the schools, no public or private collection, in Europe or America, has such a perfect series of typical examples of our great schools. Every picture in the McFadden gallery represents a search for the best running over a period of five years. So that the "poorest" is a portrait of Edmund Burke, by Sir H. Joshua Reynolds, which would make the reputation of most galleries, while a "casual" Romney is the portrait of John Wesley, known to Methodists the world over as the first character study of the founder of their communion.

## TWO PAINTERS OF NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is a newly found artist land of beauty and mystery—of fierce sunlight and deep purple shadows, desert solitudes, fantastic sierras and mesas silhouetted against wide open skies—a land whose sparsely scattered villages are adobe-built, or the high-perched eagles' nests of the primitive cliff dwellers. This country is New Mexico. Its inhabitants (other than the artists) are mixed descendants of the Spanish conquistadores, Pueblo Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, American soldiers, emigrants, and all the various nondescript types of the far southwest borderland. We have known them but vaguely, heretofore, in song, story and picture. Artist-explorers innumerable, from Bierstadt to Albert Groll, have painted their impressions of the wild western scenery; and the people out there have had all sorts of pictorial interpreters academic and otherwise, including William Leigh, Irving Couse, and Ernest Blumenschein. But—rude and ungrateful as it seems to confess it now—some of these pictured Indians have often harked back to Hiawatha, or had "the movies" written all over them; while some of the landscapes seemed to have been painted either from imagination or from a Pullman car on one of the transcontinental railroads.

Now, at last there has been estab-

lished a sort of national neighborhood center, as it were, in the recently dedicated Museum of New Mexico, at Santa Fe. The artists go to that old town, live there, and paint things first-hand. Artists of first-class note, too, including Robert Henri, Paul Burlin, George Bellows, Leon Kroll, Walter Ufer, Helena Dunlap, and quite a number more. The natural result is, that some pictures of quite an uncommon sort have begun to drift back into the New York galleries, and into the Academy displays. No matter how fixed an artist may have been in his ways, he comes back from New Mexico a more or less changed man.

Robert Henri, at the Mich Galleries, 108 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Paul Burlin, at Daniel's, No. 2 West Forty-seventh, have individual exhibitions devoted almost exclusively to their recent souvenirs of the Southwest. Henri's are possibly the more striking in the way of antithesis. Look upon his somber and stifled "New York Street Scene," and then upon the outdoor picture of "Indian Dancers at Tesuque, N. M."—or compare, if you can, "Peg Raftery—Dancer," with that antelope-eyed, aboriginal belle, "Julianita—Indian Girl Ready for the Dance"—and appreciate what a change of skies may mean, even to so brilliant a follower of the Velasquez and Frans Hals tradition as Henri is.

Paul Burlin was different to start with. The modernist spell of Cézanne and the haunting memory of El Greco have always been upon him. Here in savage, subtropical New Mexico he finds types and subjects that seem to have been waiting expressly for him to come along. Sometimes there is a color-sensuousness in his canvases like that which Gauguin got from the South Sea Islands. More often, however, Burlin works in a serious, though still emotional mood, such as lends a sort of abstract mysticism to the portrayal of his primitive "Lamb Boy." Strange to say, the artist is able to apply this same elusive yet sensitive technique to so strenuous an action-portrayal as "Cowboy Sport" with a spirited effect that is by no means incongruous. There is, take them all in all, a sense of eager vitality, of racial aspiration and realization, in these New Mexico pictures of Henri and Burlin, that ought to assure their historical permanence in art's archives of the future.

## SOME HINTS TO COLLECTORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is a small exhibition open just now at the Dowdeswell Galleries which deserves serious attention, partly because Mr. Albany Howarth, who is responsible for it, is an artist of more than average capacity, and partly because the medium he has chosen for his work is one which has been of late years rather neglected. The collection he is showing is of drawings in lead pencil, drawings of landscape subjects, street scenes and architecture, which vary a good deal in merit and interest, but all of which have an agreeable precision of touch and a really personal quality of style. The best of them are admirable examples of delicate and expressive draftsmanship, excellent in their summing up of the essential facts in the subjects dealt with, and distinguished by a very pleasant spontaneity and freshness of treatment; and even those that are less successful do not lack sincerity or soundness of opinion. Mr. Howarth is neither slovenly and never careless; when he falls short of his best it is either because he has been too ambitious, or because he has chosen a subject that failed to inspire him sufficiently.

But certainly the exhibition shows what the lead pencil will do in the hands of a man who understands its particular qualities and knows how it ought to be used, a man who has the desire to "draw gracefully and with dainty restraint." For drawings of a certain type there is no medium except, perhaps, gold or silver point—which can be depended upon so surely as the ordinary lead pencil. There is none which will give a more subtle and sensitive line or a cleaner definition and which will serve better the draftsman who seeks for special refinement of touch. That it has not the force and richness of either chalk or charcoal can be frankly admitted, but on the whole it is more under control than either of these robust mediums, and it lends itself well to certain kinds of expression for which they would scarcely be suitable.

That is why lead pencil was so much used some years ago when it was the fashion among artists to draw carefully and accurately and to value precision of statement higher than the sort of picturesque style which is in vogue at the present time. Indeed, precision was a very necessary quality in the days when men learned drawing with the idea of becoming draftsmen on wood and with the knowledge that their work would have to be reproduced by means of wood engraving. A loose and indefinite line would have been viewed with extreme disfavor by the engraver and the picturesquely indefinite touch would have been regarded by him as an evasion of responsibility. He wanted the artist to make the meaning of the drawing perfectly clear and to be careful over every detail of it, and artists, knowing what was expected of them, took the trouble to meet this demand. So it came about that nearly every one acquired the habit of drawing with a fine, firm line and, as a natural consequence, used the medium that would give them most surely this kind of line.

Now, this technical reason for the pencil drawing no longer exists, and artists, for lack of a practical incentive, have to a great extent ceased to count the lead pencil among the tools

of their trade—it is only a man here and there, like Mr. Howarth, who recognizes its value. But then he is an etcher, and as an etcher he is concerned with line that is at the same time subtle and decisive. The etcher who fumbled with his line would not be likely to achieve very successful results, and if he allowed himself to draw with uncertainty his etching would be feeble and meaningless. Therefore he keeps himself in proper training by doing drawings which are as cleanly expressive as he can make them and he uses for them the medium which can be handled as nearly as possible in the way that he handles his graver—the medium which gives him a line that is precise and yet flexible, delicate and yet definite.

But the use of a medium like this makes for good drawing, because it has a restraining influence upon the draftsman who is inclined to carry the picturesque indefinite idea beyond its proper limits. Assuredly, it imposes upon him the necessity to be careful in his setting down of the things he wishes to record and it requires of him a deliberate conscientiousness in the treatment of his subject. When a drawing is all line, as it almost inevitably must be when it is done with a lead pencil, any indecision or half understanding, any clumsiness or want of refinement, must become exceedingly apparent, and any inefficiency in draftsmanship must be accentuated. The artist who draws in this way must draw well; if he does not, his medium will advertise his incompetence.

For this reason it is very much to be desired that collectors should give to drawings of this type more attention than they seem to have been disposed of late to bestow upon them. The man who studies modern art might, with advantage, concern himself with the pencil drawing—partly because he would thereby add something to his own interests in life, and partly because he would, by encouraging artists to work in this medium, do a good deal to raise the general standard of draftsmanship. And the collector ought to recognize that encouragement of this kind can fairly be required of him; he has a certain degree of influence over art production by purchasing or not purchasing the work of men who are striving to make their way in the art world, and if he uses this influence to increase the output of things which help to raise the standard of artistic effort, he does an appreciable amount of good to art. The artist, of course, conceives the ideas and does the work, but it is the collector who has the power to reward the artist for his ideas and to hearten him in his undertakings. That he should use this power sincerely and with discretion is not too much to ask.

## CANADIAN WAR ARTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian painters, having felt that the mobilization of artists by Lord Beaverbrook for the purpose of securing a thorough pictorial record of Canadian work in the war lacked sufficient direct representation of working Canadian artists, have obtained permission to send four of their number to France to make sketches and studies on the western front. The artists thus chosen are: Maurice Cullen, R. C. A.; Charles W. Simpson, R. C. A.; of Montreal; J. W. Beatty, R. C. A.; and T. Horsman Varley of Toronto. All four are well-known and representative Canadian artists, and their work is expected to materially strengthen the great record of the Canadian War Record's Office is building up out of the funds it has accumulated from the exhibition and sale of official war photographs in England, Canada and the United States. The artists in question have each received the honorary rank of captain, with suitable remuneration, and will proceed overseas as soon as possible.

Canada is greatly to be congratulated on the way it has handled the artistic as well as the ordinary record of its soldiers' work. With proper exhibition facilities at Ottawa, whether in the new National Gallery, which must soon be built, or in some connecting link between it and the Dominion archives, which might take the form of a war record gallery, it will undoubtedly prove a source of immense interest and valuable instruction, and will tend to bring home more vividly, perhaps, than anything else, the toll and sacrifice which Canadians have undergone to prove the temper of their democracy.

## ENGLISH NAVAL ARTISTS

LONDON, England.—Following the precedence established by the War office in appointing official war artists, the Admiralty has now named six artists to make a pictorial record of naval activities. Sir John Lavery, who has painted a great deal in Morocco, is to paint naval scenes in the Mediterranean. The small craft of the Harwich flotilla will be painted by Mr. Phillip Connard. Mr. Charles Pears, the yachtman-painter, and Mr. Nelson Dawson will be stationed on board ship. Naval portraits will be made by Mr. Glyn Philpot and Mr. Ambrose McEvoy.

## FINE ARTS

THE FOLSOM GALLERIES  
EXHIBITION OF  
WINTER SCENES IN NORWAY BY  
WILLIAM H. SINGER, JR.  
and FIGURE PAINTINGS BY  
LOUIS RITMAN  
to March 6  
336 Fifth Ave., Opp. Tiffany's, N. Y.

W. J. Gardner Co.  
PICTURE SHOP  
Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water  
Colors, Drawings, Carvings, Sculpture,  
Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing,  
Fire Mirrors.  
498 Boylston Street, Boston



## THE HOME FORUM

## Metaphysical Warfare

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIBLE history since the time of Cain and Abel presents an account of continuous conflict between a human sense of good and evil. At one time evil appears to predominate, at another good rises victorious; yet, as viewed from the standpoint of Christian Science, evil has no real existence and as Paul declared, "All things work together for good to them that love God."

Among the Old Testament patriarchs from Noah to David we find many splendid examples of instinctive goodness; without any particular form of religion to guide them, these men seem to have seized the right idea and expressed it naturally. They were not altogether perfect, but they expressed perfection in a marked degree. They certainly demonstrated the power of good over evil in the main and they established valuable precedents for their successors to ponder and emulate. Furthermore among the prophets of Israel we find many courageous men who unflinchingly held up the standard of Truth and justice and fearlessly rebuked evil in every form. These spiritual seers, in their day and generation, set standards of right living and left records of right thinking which are even today among the recognized classics of modern ethics and religion.

Jesus of Nazareth, as the human exponent of perfect manhood, has left us the best example of militant righteousness to be found in all history. Although Jesus himself declared that even greater works than he did could be done through an understanding of his word, still the fact remains that since the days of the early Christians and until the dawn of Christian Science, few even believed that the practices of Jesus were intended to apply beyond the time of his immediate ministry.

It is true that in the teachings and example of the Apostle Paul and his associates are to be found remarkable proofs of the practical efficiency of Christianity on the part of some who never saw Jesus, yet it is well known that until the time of the Reformation, Paul remained an obscure character and his epistles were not even regarded by the church as orthodox literature. Paul is now justly

regarded as the most metaphysical of all those who became converts to Christianity after the time of Jesus. Through his recognition of the spiritual origin of all things he was able to reduce all the visible manifestations of evil to one common denominator, which he termed "the carnal mind." Thus he defined the conflict between good and evil as warring "not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Paul made it unmistakably clear that the modus operandi of this carnal mind, in common with all criminal instigators, is to keep well out of sight and to carry on its propaganda only by means of invisible forces operating through what are termed physical passions and mortal laws.

During the dark ages, millions of human beings were disciplined in the name of religion and millions of evildoers were punished in the name of the civil law, yet in spite of these persistent attacks on the outward appearance of evil, the carnal mind itself was permitted to propagate until its offspring today are literally legion. In our own time, Christian Science, as discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, again resolves all visible evil into terms of mortal mind and shows how a scientific modern campaign can be waged against this entrenched mortal mind and its host of aggressive evil suggestions. The great battle of Armageddon now going on in human consciousness is the inevitable result of the mental inertia produced by this mortal mind, which stolidly resists the coming of God's kingdom.

In the light of Christian Science it is seen that unawakened mortal man, acting under the impression that he has a separate life and intelligence of his own, is naturally inclined to be self-centered and egotistical and to defend mortal mind in all its operations. This state of self-deception is shown to be the basis of all false reasoning and is the foundation of every kind of self-seeking, including its reactionary forms, such as self-depreciation, self-condemnation, and self-destruction. The mo-

ment a human being is thoroughly awakened from this hypnotic state through a knowledge of Christian Science, he immediately takes sides in the great battle of Armageddon. Realizing the true character of good on the one hand and the false nature of evil on the other, he wastes no time in demonstrating his loyalty to the former. He would have done so long before, for it was always to his advantage to do so, but he was asleep in the mesmerism of materialism and knew not that he was its victim.

In most cases men awaken to the demands of Truth by slow degrees. Some are impelled to turn away from the false pleasures of the material senses through sheer disgust at their emptiness; while others are driven through suffering to seek relief from physical or mental pain. All, however, are tempted to stop fighting against evil when the senses are at ease, and few are inclined to push the conflict to a victorious conclusion until it is seen that evil can neither be pacified nor condoned. In her own experience, Mrs. Eddy tells us that she found it far pleasanter to receive the revelations of Christian Science than to investigate the mystery of iniquity for this age. She writes: "I was saying all the time, 'Come not thou into the secret'—but at length took up the research according to God's command." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 223.) So it is today in the experience of the followers of Mrs. Eddy; many would naturally prefer to enjoy the benefits of Christian Science, saying, "There is no evil," than to struggle with the problems of mortal mind and solve them with an application of divine Principle.

Metaphysical warfare, in the final analysis, is not a matter of faith, nor a matter of courage alone, but it is a practical working knowledge of the divine Principle of the Christ, which speaks with authority and overcomes evil with good.

## Foreground and Background

You may fill the foreground with common stuff—I take no offense, it is well enough; But in the background I want the light Of some blue crest on a mountain height.

And through the murmur of idle chat, Of laughter and strife about this and that, I long for a bell-tone deep and grand To tell of rest in a better land.

—Albert Teodor Gellerstedt (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth .....	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper....	2.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) .....	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) .....	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper).....	7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French .....	
Cloth .....	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.....	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German .....	
Cloth .....	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.....	5.50

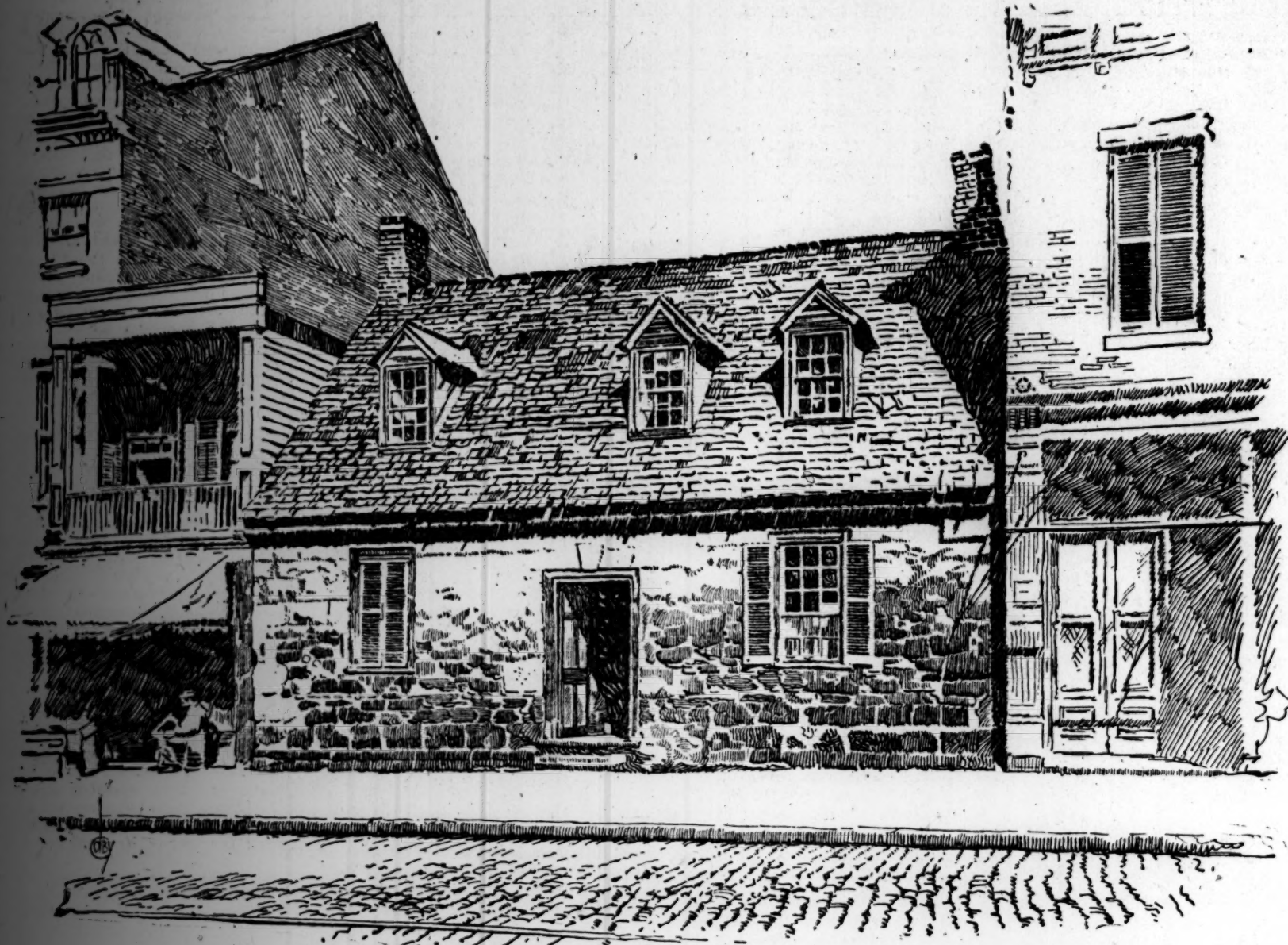
Where no reading room is available the book will be sent at the above prices express or postage prepaid on shipments either foreign or domestic.

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Stone House, Richmond, Virginia

Because of its architecture, the old stone house on Main street, in the city of Richmond, has been persistently traditionalized by outsiders as one of

"The memorials and the things of fame That do renown this city."

It is called the headquarters of General Washington, but the hard facts are that Washington was not in Richmond during the Revolution and therefore could not have made his headquarters in the house, though it is possible that he may have lodged in it while in attendance at the Pro-

vincial Convention of 1775. No momentous events are known certainly to have occurred within its walls, to clothe them with other than the mild interest attaching to a house built in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, a good example of the Virginian village homes of that time. It is the oldest house now standing in the city, and was built by Jacob Elze, a German immigrant, whose descendants occupied it for five or six generations. Richmond was already a settlement of many years' standing when Jacob Elze rested there from his search for a home, for although chronological data say that it was founded in 1737, yet in that earliest year of English-American colonization, 1607—Capt. John Smith and Capt. Christopher

Newport explored the James River to its falls, where Richmond stands, and from that time Strocchos, as the place was called, was never without inhabitants. In 1733 Col. William Byrd projected the town, which he named Richmond.

Dwellers in the house looked from its low windows upon great events—upon Indian and colonial contests, upon Arnold invading the streets and Tarleton dispersing a legislature, while near by stands St. John's Church, its walls still echoing with the liberty resolutions of the Provincial Convention, and Patrick Henry's famous alternative.

Right at the center of Confederate action, Richmond saw also the most poignant culminating scenes of the

Civil War. The little house bore a spectator's part in all these things, retaining always its air of homely comfort and now, as a museum, adds nothing to the interest of the city which Thackeray found the merriest place and the most picturesque he had seen in America.

## Cornelle's Comedies

Cornelle was "one of the fathers of comedy in France, as he was, in a fuller sense, the father of French tragedy. It was to his tragedies that he owed his greatest triumphs; his comedies have always been considered much less highly." Henry M. Trollope writes in the introduction to "The Life of Molière." "Though they are not now widely read, they should not be passed over as plays of no account, for they show an important step in the progress of comedy in France. One cannot expect as much enjoyment from them now as was felt by those who first saw them acted, or even as much as was felt in a quieter way by those who first read his lines. Then, the comedies were new, and of a new kind. They had a freshness of their own that had not been seen before, and for truthfulness of portraiture they were the best that had been written."

Cornelle was the first French dramatist who strove to write comedies which should represent in a natural manner the way in which people of the upper middle classes met each other in the world. He tried to show how those of his own rank talked and bore themselves among their equals. He explains himself in the "Avis au lecteur" to his second comedy, "La Vérité": "Unless you are a man who is pleased with a simple style and with the subtlety of the plot, I will not ask you to read this play; its excellence is not in the brilliancy of the verses. It is a fine thing to make lines powerful and majestic. This display usually delights the mind, or at least

dazzles it; but the subject should give rise to the occasion, otherwise you are making a show out of place, and though you gain the name of a poet you lose that of a judicious man. Comedy is only a picture of our actions and of our speech, and the perfection of the picture consists in the resemblance. . . . I try to make my actors say nothing which those whom they are intended to represent might not reasonably say in their place, and to make them talk as well-bred persons, not as authors."

"There is much here that is admirable, and thirty years later, a better reading of the same ideas was given by Molière in his 'Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.' But Molière knew intuitively what was wanted on the stage, and he carried out the lesson given by Cornelle more fully and with stronger effect than he who had first tried to teach it.

"When Cornelle began to write, he set to work calmly, and in his early plays he did something to improve the tone of comedies. He set his face resolutely against indecencies and coarse laughter, and his example was noticed."

"When Cornelle began to write, character-painting, as a distinctive feature in comedy, did not exist in France. He was the first dramatist, or one of the first, who really attempted it; he was perhaps the first who wrote comedies that were honestly French in thought and in manner. Some of his plots—those in the 'Illusion Comique' and in the 'Menteur'—were borrowed from Spain, but even there he discarded imitation and trusted to his

own powers. He wished to portray men and women as he saw them, or as he imagined they might appear; and this endeavor was an innovation, for the idea of revealing the natural comedy of life in a well-bred manner had not been shown. So far Cornelle was an originator. He had admirable intentions, but he followed the lessons that he set before himself too closely. When he said that 'comedy is only a picture of our actions and of our speech,' he spoke truly enough in a limited sense, but he omitted to say that other qualities are necessary to make the picture of comedy amusing or instructive; while of the higher purpose of satire, so well exemplified by Molière, as a means of showing men's foibles and condemning their faults, Cornelle had apparently little idea. And a natural manner of talking will not suffice to make a natural comedy, though alone it will make a very dull one. But what is naturalness? Conversation which is natural in a room will not appear to be natural on the stage, and vice versa. The naturalness of time, place, and manner must be taken into account, even though the same subject be related. Most of Cornelle's scenes are embellishments of the actions of daily life, given in polished language and with some poetry; but usually they want mirth and merriment, and those light but pointed touches that really paint and which are so necessary for defining and showing clearly a character or a situation on the stage."

## Flying-Fish Near the Equator

The calm still persisted, and as usual, fish began to abound, especially flying-fish. At times, disturbed by a bonito or dolphin, a shoal of them would rise—a great wave of silver—and skim through the air, rising and falling for perhaps a couple of hundred yards before they again took to the water; or a solitary one of larger size than usual would suddenly soar into the air. Away he would go in a long, long curve, and meeting the ship in his flight, would rise in the air, turn off at right angles to his former direction, and spin away again, the whirl of his wing-fins distinctly visible as well as audible. At last he would incline to the water, but just as he was about to enter it there would be an eddy—the enemy was there waiting—and he would rise twenty, thirty feet, almost perpendicularly, and dart away fully a hundred yards on a fresh course. . . . In the face of such a sight as this, which is of everyday occurrence in these latitudes, how trivial and misleading the statements of the natural history books seem.

They tell their readers that the Exocetus Volitans "does not fly; does not flutter its wings; can only take a prolonged leap," and so on. The misfortune attendant upon such books seems to an unlearned sailor like myself, to be that, although posing as authorities, most of the authors are content to take their facts not simply at second-hand, but even unto twenty-second-hand. So the old fables get repeated and brought up to date, and it is nobody's business to take the trouble to correct them.—Frank Bullen, in "The Cruise of the Cachalot."

## The Woods of Bussaco

"For some miles, ever since we had left the main railway line to Lisbon at Pamphlosa Junction, we had been rising, whilst the pines bordering the line had been growing thicker and more sturdy, and from Luzo onward the way grew still steeper. The stars shone brightly, but a dew almost as heavy as rain was falling as the carriage that had met me at the station drawn by two gigantic mules rattled along the excellent road through Luzo."

"Our road lay ever upward," Martin Hume writes in "Through Portugal." "By the dim light of a waning moon one could see the trunks of great pines close together, and the soft moist air was heavily charged with the grateful balsamic scent of the trees. As we toiled patiently upward and still upward, in the darkness of the night the hush of the woods fell deeply upon us, for no breath of wind stirred the lofty tops that closed over us like an arch, and the summer night birds had already taken flight farther south. Presently we passed through what in the dimness looked like an imposing architectural gateway set in a high wall, and then the wood grew perceptibly denser. By the wayside the bank on the left rose sheer from the road covered with verdure, and one felt rather than saw that up and up, as it seemed infinitely, the great trees towered higher and higher upon the steep slope, whilst on the right hand the huge eucalyptus trunks, shining white through the blackness of the night,

stood upon the brink of a precipitous drop, from which emerged now and again tree tops and a tumult of vegetation that showed, even though one saw but little of it, that we were in the midst of a luxuriant forest such as those I have seen on the Amazon and in Brazil, but never before in Europe. "Presently we drove into a circle of light, and one of the surprises of my life burst upon me. A palace so stately and beautiful, so new and spotless withal, as to seem like a scene from a fairy tale. But no—this flashing white dream in stone is no scenic illusion; the carved tracery, like petrified lace, and leaves, and branches, infinite in caprice and variety, the lovely cloistered terrace, the monumental staircase, and the almost insolent wealth and intricacy of sculptured ornament, are all solid chiseled stone, and this splendid royal castle in the most wonderful wood in Europe is an ordinary hotel, or rather an extraordinary one run on ordinary lines. . . . It was built by the Portuguese Government, it is said, for a royal residence, and is hardly yet quite finished."

"It was night when the gleaming salt-white palace first flashed upon me out of the darkness, but when I opened my shutters as the dawn was breaking the next morning, and stepped out upon the wide battlements of the castle, the scene before me was so wonderful as to force from me an involuntary prayer of praise and thankfulness to God that so much of beauty should be vouchsafed to my senses. Below and around me for

## Andrew Lang on Virgil

Andrew Lang in "Letters on Literature": "You say that it is 'right' to like Virgil, and yet you admit that you admire the Mantuan, as the Scotch editor joked, 'wi' deeficulty.' I, too, must admit that my liking for much of Virgil's poetry is not enthusiastic, not like the admiration expressed, for example, by Mr. Frederic Myers, in whose 'Classical Essays' you will find all that the advocates of the Latin singer can say for him. These heights I cannot reach any more than I can equal that eloquence. Yet must Virgil always appear to us one of the most beautiful and moving figures in the whole of literature.

"How sweet must have been that personality which can still win our affections, across eighteen hundred years of change, and through the mists of commentaries, and school books and traditions!" "I half fancy I can trace the origin of this personal affection for Virgil, which survives in me despite the lack of a very strong love of parts of his poems. When I was at school we met every morning for prayer, in a large circular hall, round which, on pedestals, were set copies of the portrait busts of great ancient writers. Among these was 'the Ionian father of the rest,' our father Homer, with a winning and venerable majesty. But the bust of Virgil was, I think, of white marble, not a cast (so, at least, I remember it), and was of singular youthful purity and beauty, sharing my affections with a copy of the exquisite Psyche of Naples. It showed us that Virgil who was named 'The Maiden' as Milton was named 'The Lady of Christ's.' I don't know the archæology of it, perhaps it was a mere work of modern fancy, but the charm of this image, beheld daily, overcame even the tedium of short scraps of the 'Æneid' daily parsed, not without stripes and anguish. So I retain a sentiment for Virgil, though I well perceive the many drawbacks to his poetry."

"It was not always poetry at first hand; it is often imitative, like all Latin poetry, of the Greek songs that sounded at the awakening of the world. This is more tolerable when Theocritus is the model, as in the 'Eclogues,' and less obvious in the 'Georgics,' when the poet is carried away into naturalness by the passion for his native land, by the longing for peace after cruel wars, by joy of a country life. Virgil had that love of rivers which, I think, a poet is rarely without; and it did not need Greece to teach him to sing of the fields:

"Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat Minicius, et tenera preloxi arundine ripas."

"By the water side, where mighty Minicius wanders, with links and loops, and fringes all the banks with the

## An Old Garden

The old gray fence is wrapped in vines, While here and there a creeper trails A burning lash that twists and twines Around the ancient, rotting rails.

A slender streamlet shivers through The tall, strong grass and glides along Far seaward with such silence, you Hear but the echo of a song.

A few broad sunflowers flaming bright Lift from the bramble's woven darks; Amid sweet clover, pink and white, A poppy flings its glowing sparks.

Beyond, lean lonely alder trees, Each slim trunk mottled leopard-wise; In deep flower bells creep bandit bees With belts of gold about their thighs. —Herbert Bashford.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One year, \$3.00 (Six months \$4.50 Three months \$2.25) One month, 75c Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$3.00, one month 30 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMITTANCE In North To Other America Countries  
Up to 10 pages..... 1 cent 2 cents  
Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents 3 cents  
Up to 32 pages..... 2 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX  
BOSTON BUREAU, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Cornhill Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.  
CANADIAN BUREAU, 722 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 300 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 9 East 40th St. Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg. Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg. San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg. Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg. Seattle, 519 Joshua Green Bldg. London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"  
"THE BOSTON CHURCHMAN,"  
"THE LIBRARY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and all other authorized Christian Science literature.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Knees of the Gods

THERE is no question which is exciting the human mind at the present moment which can bear comparison, for interest, with the all important one, When will the war end? Wherever human beings most do congregate, whether on the Rialto or Broadway, or even where two or three are gathered together, this all important matter is sure of discussion, and almost equally sure of discussion in a more or less hopeless strain. The great world, of course, judges superficially. It has no other means of judging. Its information comes to it mainly through the newspapers, assisted by the gossip of the club. Now anybody who knows anything at all of club gossip, must always be seized with wonder as to where men or women, who hold considerable positions in the world, some of whom are actual leaders in their respective spheres, get the information they dispense to ears eager to drink in something authoritative from some one "who ought to know." As for the newspapers, the difficulty with them is entirely a different one. They, quite commonly, know that they do not know, and so to them there comes, what Sir William Gilbert once called, the exigency of the occasion. What is the good, that is to say, of a headline that does not impress or of a story that is not replete with interest? That the headline may be camouflage, that the story may be a fairy tale, these things are nothing compared with the exigencies of the edition. Quite recently, for instance, a certain newspaper appeared with a headline calculated to convince its readers that Sweden had thrown in her lot with the Central Powers in the war. If it had been the camouflage of a war artist, intent upon convincing the enemy that the tabby cat was a tank, the ingenuity would not have been misdirected, but for the purpose of inducing the paper's readers to believe that something had happened which might exercise a considerable effect on the duration of the war, the effort was entirely misguided.

Now it is quite certain that the duration of the war must be a question of intense interest to every person who is not deadened to every sense of right. But the duration of the war is not, and never has been, the real question to be considered. The duration of the war is a mere phenomenon, growing out of the fact that there is a war at all. The real question is, What is being done to obliterate the causes which made the war inevitable? for on that question depends the answer to the earlier question, and not upon the conditions of the armies in the field, on the amount of supplies available, or on the proportions of man-power. The war broke out, as everybody by this time knows, because Germany had determined that "der Tag" had dawned. For decades the Leipzigerstrasse and the Wilhelmstrasse had been preparing for that day. Toward the end of the time the preparations had been almost open, though they had been hidden so far as was possible. Dr. Van Dyke, then Minister of the United States at the courts of Holland and Luxembourg, has described, in his own delightful way, how the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, came up out of Trier, on the German-Luxembourg frontier, and gradually spread over the land. Luxembourg, as everybody knows, is a beautiful little grand-duchy, situated in the angle formed by the joining of the frontiers of Belgium, France, and Germany. Through it runs the Luxembourg Loch, the easiest military road from Germany into France. But Luxembourg had no defenses, except the pledged word of the Great Powers, including Germany. The treaty of guaranty had been signed in 1867, or three years before the last Franco-German war. By it Luxembourg had been rendered a neutral incapable of resistance. That is to say there was this difference between the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium and of Luxembourg, that the neutrality of Belgium was an armed neutrality protected by her army and her forts, whilst the neutrality of Luxembourg was a disarmed neutrality, which left her with no army and with dismantled forts, with, in short, nothing to trust to but the word of the powers. Yet it was on the very frontiers of this Luxembourg, whose neutrality she was pledged to defend, that Germany formed the great camp of Trier. And here, early in June, 1914, Dr. Van Dyke, fishing, in a stream filled with trout and grayling, on the Luxembourg border, stood in full view of the strategic railway which lay all along the German bank of the stream from Köln to Trier.

At that time there was no talk of a war, and the powers which have since become known as the Allies, were dreaming away the summer without a suspicion. But what Dr. Van Dyke saw as he fished was just the first edge of the little cloud. All day long and every day, train after train poured along the river bank, carrying troops down to Trier. The incident was suspicious. Why so many soldiers, the Minister asked, and whither are they going? And the German fishermen along the bank laughed as they replied, "It is Pfingstferien, the Pentecost holiday, and they are going to Trier for change of air." Trier is just seven miles from the Luxembourg frontier. On the 2nd of August, without a word of warning, the Pentecost holiday makers suddenly seized the Luxembourg Loch, flung the motor van of the Duchess of Luxembourg, which had been drawn across it as a protest, into the ditch, and were in full march for the French forts at Longwy, which had been left half garrisoned in reliance on Germany's pledged word, and for Verdun beyond. Since then no man knows what has happened in Luxembourg. So complete was the occupation, so incapable the little duchy of resistance, that the tearing up of the second scrap of paper hardly attracted public attention.

All this, again, was simply effect. The cause lay deeper, lay buried in decades of education, described as kultur, which exalted deception to a fine art, and sancti-

fied might as right. "If there is anything to be gained by it," Frederick the Great wrote once to Radziwill, "we will be honest: if deception is necessary, let us be cheats;" and again, "I understand by the word 'policy' that one must make it a study to deceive others; it is the way to get the better of them."

It cannot be pretended that the Leipzigerstrasse had been particularly successful in deceiving the Luxembourg cabinet, but it had certainly got the better of it. Dr. Van Dyke has described a luncheon, given by the Prime Minister of the little duchy, to himself, the French Minister, and the German Minister. In the course of this luncheon the Prime Minister had turned to the French and German ministers, with the smiling remark, some day "perhaps one of your two countries may march an army over the Luxembourg Loch, and we certainly cannot stop you." Then turning to the German Minister he had added meaningfully, "Most likely it will be your country, excellency! But please remember, for the last ten years we have made our mining concessions and contracts so that they will hold, whatever happens. And we have spent the greatest part of our national income on our roads. You cannot roll them up and carry them off in your pocket!" Those at the table laughed, but it was a grim laugh, in answer to a grim hint, to be followed by a grimmer aftermath. At the same time it is quite impossible that the war could have overwhelmed the Allies if there had been nothing for it to feed on in their countries. Right, when it is right, and not merely something less wrong than something else, is a sure defense. War is possible to nations, not because they want to fight, but because they believe in all those passions in which war is founded. Nobody ever wanted to fight less than the enervated patricians and the dole-fed free men of the later Roman Empire, but war came through the gates of Rome, in the shape of Gothic invasion, because all the sensual elements out of which war is woven were strewn and heaped on the Seven Hills, without the virtues that had once made the Roman legionary the type of the triumphant soldier, and the Pax Romana dominant from Britannia to the Pontus. So is it today: countries may deceive themselves into believing that they love peace because they love ease, or that they hate bloodshed because the brutalities of war fill them with horror or pity. But these nations live in the midst of social systems which produce intolerance and injustice, the slum and the distillery alongside of the palace and the banquet chamber, the prison and the brewery round the corner from the school and the church. Well-meaning people, who shudder at the thought of the death roll and the mutilations of the battle fields in Flanders, hardly give a thought to the lifelong battle of the sweating den or the fearful toll of disease, generated by overcrowding, by insufficient food, or by unhealthy trades. Mr. Bernard Shaw has told, with sardonic humor, the story of an anti-vivisection meeting where he sat upon a platform surrounded by fox hunters and stag hunters, and people whose calendar was divided up by the proper days for killing something. All round him were those who ate veal and pâté de foie gras, and who wore hats and coats obtained by wholesale massacres through the most ruthless forms of trapping. When it came to his turn to speak, he explains in his most Shavian manner, that he made a most effective speech, not so much against vivisection as against cruelty, so effective, indeed, that he has never been asked by that society to speak again.

There is the answer to the people who want to know when the war will end. The Greeks would have said to such questioners that the decision lay on the knees of the gods, but the ways of the gods in Olympus have since been rendered illegal by acts of Parliament and acts of Congress. Nevertheless what in their blind, groping way the Greeks were endeavoring to say is true today, if for the knees of the gods you substitute the decrees of Principle. The war will end when the nations engaged have paid the uttermost farthing they are capable of paying at the present moment. When they have seen that there is not such a great gulf fixed between Punic faith and Boeotian drunkenness, when they have grasped the fact that if there are whips of Solomon, there are also scorpions of Rehoboam, and that it is simply ridiculous to talk of autocracy abroad when you are consumed with autocracy at home. As for war qua war, it will not end until the passions which make war are killed. Until a certain metaphor in the Bible becomes a little more than a metaphor, and the lion lies down with the calf, and a little child leads them.

### Winning a Continent

DR. SOLF, otherwise the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, has lost his occupation. The British and French have destroyed the last vestige of the former German colonial empire, and he is doubtless very desirous of finding some more engrossing employment than twiddling his bureaucratic thumbs within the empty spaces of the Colonial Office. Judging from the lecture which he recently delivered in Berlin, his sinecure is most annoying to him, and it must be confessed that he hit upon some most ingenious ideas for the speedy return of himself and his idle staff to former activity. He has evidently read to good purpose the British Labor manifestoes, in which it was propounded that the only solution of the native and white man's problem in Central Africa, was a system of international control. What could international control mean except the return to Germany not only of her original colonies, but of a vastly increased power, by a share in the government of other people's colonies! Now it is only natural to suppose that the Herr Doktor would have been satisfied with the sweet reasonableness of this extraordinary opportunity of returning to the status quo and something more, or that he at least would have been tactful enough carefully to camouflage the exultation which he felt. But that is to show an utter ignorance of the Pan-Germanistic mentality, which is always consistently of the "whole-hog-or-none" order. Dr. Solf unblushingly proceeded to demand that those small powers with big possessions should give up a proper proportion of their colonies to great powers like Germany not enjoying their full proportional share!

There is no need to follow the German Secretary for

the lost Colonies in his Pecksniffian horror of militarism among the natives, the existence of which, for the subtle purpose of conquering Africa for Pan-Germanism, has been fully exposed by General Smuts, in the campaign in West and East Africa. The vital question before the world today, with regard to Africa, is how to win that vast continent for civilization upon a basis of equal rights, justice, and liberty for both the white man and the native. In its ultimate effects upon mankind, it forms one of the most moving problems of our times. Now no one will dispute the claim that Germany managed her former colonies in a very clever way. But her way was to ignore the harmonious working of the races, both black and white. In spite of differences of policy, the white races are linked by certain common ideals, both of morals and of government. Toward the natives they stand indubitably as their leaders, and one can readily accept the statement which has been made that the "brutality of the German theories of the state and their practice" in Africa is an act of base treachery to the white man's cause. Germany stands convicted of betraying civilization. She has, if possible, sinned more against the white man than against the black, and has rendered the former's word no longer as good as his bond. She has, in short, secretly plotted against the interests of Africa. Instead of attempting to work out the destinies of the native on humanitarian lines, the German policy proceeded either to exterminate him or to drill him into a military machine for the eventual conquest of a German African empire from sea to sea. What "Schrecklichkeit" aimed to accomplish in Europe by bringing the nations under the iron heel of Germany, it aimed to repeat in Africa for precisely the same object, namely, the fashioning of the human instrument for the "unity" of the world under Pan-Germanism.

The heinousness of the scheme for the militarization of Central Africa, for the ultimate winning, in fact, of the entire continent for Germany and not for humanity, can be grasped in its true light only when one turns to the other side of the picture, the movement for the harmonious unity of the races. When Boer and Briton became united politically in South Africa, the first real step in winning the continent for civilization was taken. There were set up harmonious relations, mutual respect, mutual cooperation, without suppression of the interests of either. With these changes came a reversal of the traditional attitude toward the natives. It was based upon what Lord Cromer termed the "granite bedrock of the Christian code." It does not involve the question of miscegenation, which General Smuts characterizes as "a quicksand in which civilizations have gone down." Nor is it a canon of present faith that the natives should be subject to the same institutions of government as the white men. They have not the same political outlook, to say nothing about capacity. But what they are getting in South Africa, at the present time, are independent self-governing native institutions. In pursuance of this policy, whole areas are being cultivated by the natives and governed by them.

Such are the two great issues before the Africa of today. A continent has to be won for civilization and human progress, and the world would do well to ask itself which it is ready to encourage, the German or the Anglo-Saxon plan.

### The Prairie Schooner

EXCEPT to adventurous hunters, that part of the United States lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was generally known, about two generations ago, by one of two names, the Great American Desert, or the Great Prairie Wilderness. As described in the geographies of that time, this vast territory covered a thousand miles of longitude and nearly two thousand miles of latitude.

From the Missouri River to the foothills of the Rockies the stretch was one vast plain, slightly ascending, until, when the mountain range was reached, the comparatively flat territory had attained a very considerable altitude. Some of the more particular writers of the day insisted on locating the Great American Desert in "that district lying, 300 miles in width, along the eastern base of the Black Hills, and part of the Rocky Mountains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and the Cordillera range east of the Rio del Norte."

Until gold was discovered in California, in 1849, only a small percentage of the people gave serious attention to the wilderness beyond the Missouri River. Generally speaking, the opinion that this part of the North American Continent would never be of any particular use, save as a hunting ground, was widespread and deep-rooted. Fremont's reports had gone far toward changing this impression and, when the adventurers struck out for the Sierras and came back with pockets full of nuggets, and with a wealth of experience, no little ignorance that had existed in the East, with reference to the Prairie Wilderness and the Great Plains, was dissipated.

It was not, however, until the Pike's Peak excitement broke out, in 1859, that migration to the West began to attain vast proportions. There are no photographs of scenes of daily occurrence on the plains between the great supply depots on the Missouri, and in the mountain country, in the days of America's great trek, but there are in existence numerous sketches which show, not only a single and a double, but a third and a fourth line of prairie schooners, with advance and rear guards, moving toward the setting sun. The prairie schooner was an ordinary farm wagon. Hoops were bent and arched above the bed, and upon these was stretched cotton sail or tent cloth, forming a canopy.

William M. Thayer, speaking of those times and of such experiences, at a later date, said: "The year 1859 will ever be memorable for the number and miscellaneous character of travelers to Pike's Peak. Old men and mere boys, educated and ignorant, saints and sinners, philanthropists and robbers, professional and lay, defied hunger, cold, nakedness and Indians, in their craving for gold digging. The great plains swarmed with all sorts of animals and vehicles, conveying men and some women with goods and chattels to the gold region. It was not unusual

for an ox, mule, donkey, or even a cow, to appear in the motley cavalcade heavily loaded with the property of its enthusiastic proprietor."

Just as trenches and dugouts, at the allied fronts in the present war, have been given fantastic names by the irrepressible British "Tommy," so, back in the late fifties, another branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, confronted and surrounded with perils, found enjoyment in giving fantastic names to prairie schooners, inscribing on the sides of the vehicles declarations calculated to keep their spirits up and their lips smiling. Thus it was common to see, printed in large but crude letters, such inscriptions as "Lightning Express," "Pike's Peak or Bust," and "Home, Sweet Home." The prairie schooner that bore the inscription "Pike's Peak or Bust," on the way out, and "Busted, by Thunder!" on the way back has become historic.

There was one period, in the late fifties and early sixties, when the stream of prairie schooners was almost continuous between the Missouri and the mountains. Terrible hardships were frequently suffered in this great migration. Many people were disappointed, and many returned. But the great majority remained, built cabins, planted crops, cultivated farms, founded towns and cities, and established a new empire.

### Notes and Comments

THE people of Westminster had a rare treat, the other day, in listening to an address on poetry given at the Caxton Hall by Sir Herbert Warren, the Oxford professor of poetry. London, it is quite noticeable, is keenly interested in anything relating to the Empire lands over the hills and far away, and Londoners lent a very attentive ear to what Sir Herbert Warren had to say about the South African poets:

The old land loves the young lands,  
And the young lands love the old,

quoted the lecturer, from the new volume of the most prominent of the South African poets, Mr. R. C. Russell. London newspapers often print Mr. Russell's verses. He is well known in Oxford and in London, where he is now giving his assistance to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

ACCORDING to the latest estimate made by District Attorney Swan, the Fusion campaign for the mayoralty, in New York, cost, so far as information has been obtainable up to this time, \$2,042,592. This, however, does not appear to be the worst of it. The confusion growing out of Fusion seems likely to be more costly still.

THE Almanach de Gotha, which continues to appear with commendable punctuality, notes a few significant alterations in its list of crowned heads. It is curious to find the Prince of Wied given the title of Prince of Albania for the first time. In Greece Prince Alexander reigns in his father's stead—poor Konstantine! The Belgian princes, the Crown Prince and his brother, are stated to be living in England—at Eton, to be particular. Nicholas II is given his family name, Romanoff, and is described as "Ex-Emperor of All the Russias," while Kamerad Lenine is no less than President and supreme commander of the Russian Republic. The 1918 Almanach de Gotha has ceased to make any mention of the various British orders held by German princes, but it is amusing to notice that the Kaiser has not renounced his honorary degree of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

THE railroad bill passed by the United States House of Representatives, last Thursday, provides for the return of the properties to their owners two years after the close of the war, instead of eighteen months, as proposed in the Senate draft of the measure. Just how far away eighteen months, or two years, after the close of the war is, nobody can tell, and certainly as little is known as to what public sentiment concerning private and public control of the railways will be when that time shall arrive, or when it shall be measurably near.

THE Tank Bank Week at Nottingham was opened by the Duke of Portland, who enjoys the distinction of being the only ducal teetotaler—or so it is said. In a speech, some time ago, with which the London papers remained unacquainted, he bore testimony to the great value of total abstinence. "Ever since I made that reform," he said, "I have become a better man in every possible way. I don't want to ram teetotalism down your throats," he continued, "but"—and then his grace again expressed his conviction that though a little drink is better than much drink, yet no drink at all is the only really wholesome thing. The ramming process, which the Duke deprecates, may not be particularly pleasant, either to the rammer or the one rammed, but it is necessary sometimes, and at any rate teetotalism ramming is preferable, in its effects on the subject, to rum ramming, of which ugly things are heard from certain quarters, in these days.

THE new chairman of the National Republican Committee, of the United States, tactfully serves notice that henceforth nothing is to be heard, for nothing is to be said, about bolts, splits, factions or other unpleasant things of a like nature. This makes the prospect more pleasant for those who have a desire to come back, but who would rather that their going out should be forgotten.

GRAPE growers, said to be "from all parts of the United States," in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the other day, adopted a resolution declaring that the prohibition movement had "ruined" their business. Is it exactly within the facts to say that a business which permits those who follow it to take the time and money necessary to travel "from all parts of the United States," to put up at the Waldorf-Astoria, and to make their gathering the occasion for much social enjoyment, is "ruined"? People engaged in most "ruined" businesses, and in some businesses not altogether "ruined," need to practice economy in these trying times.